

***Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners***

***Office of the Commission Auditor***

**Legislative Analysis**

**Board of County Commissioners**

Tuesday, April 5, 2005

9:30 AM

Commission Chamber

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Commission Auditor

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**Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners  
Office of the Commission Auditor**

**Legislative Analysis**

**Board of County Commissioners  
Meeting Agenda  
April 5, 2005**

Written analyses for the below listed items are attached for your consideration in this Legislative Analysis.

**Item Number(s)**

1D2	7H & 7I	8N1B	12B3
4G1C	8A1B	9R1A	15B7 & 15B8
5DD	8A1C	9R1B	
7A & 7A(SUB)	8F1B & 8F1I	11A20	
7B	8G1A	11A22	
7C	8G1B	11A23 & 11A24	
7F	8K1A	11A25	

If you require further analysis of these or any other agenda items, please contact Gary Collins, Acting Chief Legislative Analyst, at (305) 375-1826.

**Acknowledgements--Analyses prepared by:**

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## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *SUNSET REVIEW OF COUNTY BOARDS FOR 2005-INDEPENDENT REVIEW PANEL* Independent Review Panel

#### I. SUMMARY

This is the Independent Review Panel's (IRP) recommendation for its continuation. The County Manager recommends continuation of the IRP.

- Improvements to the IRP's performance measures might be useful in furthering the panel's goals and objectives. See Section V of this analysis for additional information.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Five of the nine panel members are appointed by the Commission, one from each list of three persons nominated from five specific community groups: Community Relations Board, Community Action Agency, Miami-Dade League of Women Voters, Miami-Dade County Bar Association, and Miami-Dade Police Chief's Association. The other four panel members are appointed by the Commission from the community at large.

- Quorum achieved at scheduled monthly meetings:  
2003—10 of 12 meetings (83.3%)  
2004—12 of 12 meetings (100%)
- Vacancies: None reported in this Item.

#### III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

Neither the IRP nor the County Manager recommended any changes to the IRP's enabling legislation, Article I.C to Chapter 2 of the Code.

#### IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

Direct costs: (Countywide general funds)  
\$463,000 FY 2003-04  
\$520,000 FY 2004-05 (+12.3% increase over FY 2003-04)

Indirect costs: Unspecified.

#### V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

The IRP indicates it has "process oriented" performance measures (paragraph 8, handwritten p. 9) and argues against the use of quantitative measurements which may diminish the value of the process itself. However, the listed "measures" would be more

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appropriately described as performance objectives and performance standards than as “measures.”

- Inclusion of appropriate measures might assist future progress toward and accomplishment of the purposes specified in the IRP’s enabling legislation.
- Examples of potentially appropriate performance measures might include:
  - Community satisfaction as determined by scientifically designed and conducted surveys, including appropriate qualitative and quantitative components measuring the IRP’s impact on its intended mission, its achievement of its performance objectives, and its compliance with its performance standards.
  - Percent of community disputes that came before the IRP and were resolved to the satisfaction of all principal parties in the dispute;
  - Percent of matters reviewed that have been reported in a final report, published and distributed per Sec. 2-11.48 of the Code; and
  - Percent of suspected criminal or disciplinary matters referred to appropriate government authorities per Sec. 2-11.48 of the Code.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ALLOCATION OF \$1,100,000 FROM SURTAX INCENTIVE POOL FUNDS TO URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER MIAMI, INC. FOR THE SUGAR HILL APARTMENTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MANAGER OR HIS DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE ANY NECESSARY AGREEMENTS.*

Miami-Dade Housing Agency

### I. SUMMARY

This resolution authorizes an additional \$1,100,000 in Surtax Incentive Pool funds to the Urban League of Greater Miami, Inc. (ULGM) for the Sugar Hill Apartments, which would bring the total allocated Surtax funds to date to \$3,100,000. This increase was recommended by the Miami-Dade Housing Agency (MDHA) and approved by the Affordable Housing Advisory Board at its October 27, 2004 meeting. This new allocation will be available to draw down only after all other funds have been exhausted.

- The expected completion date for this project is in the first quarter of 2006.
- MDHA advises that "Attachment A" has the correct revised project cost.

### II. PRESENT SITUATION

The original development, built in 1953, had 12 buildings with 190 rental units. This development is for families who earn less than 60% of the area median income.

Name/Location	Amount Awarded to Date (including Surtax & HOME funds)	Amount Drawn Down to Date	Recaptured/ Reprogrammed	Funds Available
Sugar Hill Apartments	\$4,658,065	\$3,359,213	\$2,476,000	\$1,298,852

### III. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This project consists of preserving the shells of the existing 12 buildings but replacing the layout with a mixture of two and three bedroom rental units totaling 132 new rental units.

### IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

\$1,100,000	Surtax Incentive Pool Funds
\$2,000,000	Previously Allocated Surtax Funds
\$3,100,000	Revised Allocation
\$9,296,804	Previous Projected Cost
\$11,835,173	Revised Projected Cost

### V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

The expected completion date for this project is in the first quarter of 2006.

## **AGENDA ITEM 5(DD)**

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### **LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS**

*RESOLUTION APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CRANDON PARK MASTER PLAN TO ALLOW EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE THAT SERVES THE PARK, IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 33-303 OF THE CODE OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY; AND EXECUTION AND RECORDING OF THE AMENDMENT SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE CRANDON PARK AMENDMENT COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENT TO THE CRANDON PARK MASTER PLAN*

General Services Administration Department

#### **I. SUMMARY**

This resolution approves an amendment to the Crandon Park Master Plan to allow the modification and expansion of utilities infrastructure that serves the park.

#### **II. PRESENT SITUATION**

The utility lines for FPL and BellSouth, which serve both Crandon Park and the rest of Key Biscayne, run through easements along Crandon Blvd. through Crandon Park. The FPL substation is located on the southern edge of the park, adjacent to the northern edge of the Village of Key Biscayne.

#### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

The amendment to the Crandon Park Master Plan will encompass future utilities infrastructure modifications and expansions, in addition to the immediate FPL and BellSouth infrastructure expansions.

#### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

The utilities, FPL and BellSouth, will pay the costs of the infrastructure expansion.

#### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

The installation of the BellSouth telecommunications cabinet will benefit only the facilities within Crandon Park. The expansion of the FPL substation will benefit the users of electricity throughout Key Biscayne, including but not limited to those within Crandon Park. According to FPL, the substation is currently running at 100% capacity. The base load growth in the demand for electricity (increased demand from current users), either from Crandon Park or the rest of Key Biscayne, will require increased capacity at the substation. Increased demand from new users will also require increased capacity. The size of the expansion of the substation will be the same regardless of whether the capacity is increased by 5% or 50%.

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The BellSouth cabinet is an unstaffed facility that will house telecommunications equipment. The FPL substation is also an unstaffed facility that will house the electrical equipment. As unstaffed facilities, the cabinet and substation are not subject to the typical accessibility requirements of the ADA.

LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 99-138; TO INCREASE TRANSIT  
FARES, RATES AND CHARGES*

Dr. Barbara Carey-Shuler

**I. SUMMARY**

This ordinance proposes to increase the basic adult transit fare for a one-way trip on Metrobus and Metrorail by .25 cents from the current rate of \$1.25 to \$1.50. (This represents an increase of 20%). This increase also extends to monthly and longer term passes. There is also an increase to \$2.00 for Metrobus Express / Special Routes and a .10 cent increase to some reduced fare rates.

This increase would become effective May 1, 2005.

**THIS ORDINANCE WILL NOT AFFECT THE GOLDEN PASSPORT, STS, or  
PATRIOT PASSPORT PROGRAMS.**

**II. PRESENT SITUATION**

The current rate for a basic adult fare was established in 1990 when fares were increased from \$1.00 to \$1.25 (25% increase). **SEE COMMENTS**

The following chart shows the current basic adult rates for 10 major U.S. Transit Properties:

City	Regular Fare Rate	Transfer	Senior/Special/Discounted Fare
Atlanta	\$ 1.75	N/A	\$ 0.85
Charlotte, NC	\$ 1.10 - 2.20*	\$ 0.45-1.70 **	\$ 0.75
Chicago	\$ 1.75	\$ 0.15 up to 0.25	\$ 0.85
Detroit	\$ 1.50	\$ 0.25	Free
District of Columbia	\$ 1.25	Free Up to Two Hours	\$ 0.60
Houston	\$ 1.00	Free	\$ 0.40
Los Angeles	\$ 0.90 - 3.10*	Based on Destination	\$ 0.45 - 1.55*
New York City	\$ 2.00	No Transfers	\$ 1.00
San Diego	\$ 1.00 - 4.00*	Free Up to Two Hours	\$ 1.00
San Francisco	\$ 1.25	Free Up to Two Hours	\$ 0.35 or \$10 monthly pass
<del>Miami-Dade</del>	<del>\$ 1.25</del>	<del>25%</del>	<del>Free</del>

\*Prices contingent upon destination

\*\* Depends on type of transfer: Bus to Rail; Rail to Bus

**\*\*\*The Average adult fare for the 10 cities listed above is \$1.67**



**BCC ITEM 7(A) & Substitute**  
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**III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

This amendment further provides that any future rate changes may be effectuated through a resolution in accordance with Sec. 2-150 of the Code of Miami-Dade County.

**IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

Based on anticipated ridership numbers, the department estimates that MDT will realize an increase in Fare Box generated revenues of approximately \$25.8 million.

**Price Elasticity**

However, it is impossible to accurately gauge the exact impact an increase in fares will have on ridership.

The accepted calculation transit planners use for modeling purposes in North America, based on a number of case studies, is that for every 10 percent increase in fares, the transit authority will experience a decrease in transit usage of approximately 3-4 percent.

**Utilizing this theory, a fare increase of 20%, as proposed in this item, would result in an initial decrease in ridership of between 6 – 8%.**

However, the extent of the decrease in ridership is believed to be temporary.

**V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

Increases in cost of some consumer products between 1990 and 2004:

Consumer Item	1990	2004	% Increase
Cost of a first-class stamp:	\$0.25	\$0.37	48%
Cost of a gallon of regular gas:	\$1.16	\$1.94	67%
Cost of a dozen eggs:	\$1.00	\$1.31	31%
Cost of a gallon of Milk:	\$2.78	\$3.50	26%

Communities that have recently implemented "Basic Fare Increases":

Community	Year of Increase	Old Fare	New Fare
Washington D.C.	2004	\$1.20	\$1.35
Chicago	2004	\$1.50	\$1.75
New York, NY.	2004	\$1.50	\$2.00

**BCC ITEM 7(A) & Substitute**  
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This item was amended at the Regional Transportation Committee on March 10, 2005.

The original item requested an increase of .35 cents (28%) to \$1.60 for the basic adult One-way fare.

Further, the original item also proposed an increase in the minimum rate for STS services from \$2.50 to \$3.20 (This increase was amended out of the item).

**.5 cent LOGT (Capital Improvements)**

Commissioner Sorenson requested information regarding the Capital Improvement Local Option Gas Tax (LOGT). Section 336.025 Florida Statutes, Chapter 93-206 of the Codes of Miami-Dade County.

The County's share "per cent" on the LOGT referred to is \$6.3 million.

Thus, .2 cents would equal approximately \$12.6 million. (This does not take into account price elasticity)

From each cent that is levied 74% goes to the County and the cities split up 26% via formula.

These monies may only be used for Capital Transportation purposes by either PWD or MDT.

There is a capacity of .5 cents within this LOGT. The County currently levies only .3 cents. Originally, Miami-Dade County levied the entire .5 cents. However, in June of 1996, the Board of County Commissioners voted to reduce the amount levied to .3 cents.

**Attachment 1** – Provided by MDT. Recent fare increase in other Large Communities.

## Attachment 1

### Summary of Comparable Transit Agencies Recent Fare Increases.

Service Type	Zone	One-Way Cash Fare		Day Pass		10-Trip Ticket	Weekly Pass	Monthly Pass		Transit Link Card
		Full Fare	Sr./Dis.	Full Fare	Sr./Dis.			Full Fare	Sr./Dis.	
Regular	Base	\$1.60	\$0.55/ride	\$3.50	\$1.20	N/A	\$16.50	\$64.00	\$16.50	N/A
Shuttle	Base	\$1.00	\$0.50/ride	\$3.50	\$1.20	N/A	\$16.50	\$64.00	\$16.50	N/A
Express	Base	\$2.00	\$0.95/ride	\$3.50 + .40/ride	\$1.20 + .40/ride	N/A	\$16.50 + .40/ride	\$80.00	\$16.50 + .40/ride	N/A

**Maryland** Dept of Transportation, MT

\*Increased Fares In June 2003, Increased by 18%.

**Denver** Regional Transportation District.

Bu& Rail	1.25
Discount Cash	.60
Monthly Pass	45.00
Discount Pass	23.00
Bus& Rail Express	2.75
Discount Cash	1.35
Monthly Pass	99.00
Discount Pass	53.00

\*Increased Fares in January 2004 Increased by 10%

**Washington** Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Bus Regular	1.25
Express	3.00
Seniors and Disabled	.60
Rail	1.35-3.90

Reduced fare (All other times)

\$1.35 minimum

\$1.85 mid-range

\$2.35 maximum

\*Increased Fares in Oct 2003 & Oct 2004, 10% & 5% respectively

## New York City

Normal fare	2.00
Reduced Fare	1.00
Express	4.00
Reduced Express	2.00

\* Includes 1 transfer

Increased Fares In MAY 2003 Increased by 25%, Fares will increase again in February.

## Dallas Rapid Transit

### LOCAL

Cash fare (bus only, no transfers)	\$1.25
Single-trip ticket (rail only, good for 90 minutes on trains)	\$1.25 <sup>1</sup>
Day Pass (bus and rail)	\$2.50 <sup>2</sup>
Monthly Pass (bus and rail)	\$40.00

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING 'BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES' GENNERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE*

Dr. Barbara Carey-Shuler

#### I. SUMMARY

This ordinance creates a 21 member *Building Better Communities* Citizen Advisory Committee (BBCCAC).

This Advisory Committee shall hold meetings no less than four (4) times per year in order to monitor the progress of the Building Better Communities Program, advise the Mayor, Board of County Commissioners, and County Manager on the progress of the program, and provide outreach efforts within the community to help educate the public on the status of projects contained within the General Obligation Bond program.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

There are currently 96 Citizen Advisory Committees, Boards, Councils, etc...

These committees are utilized to gain public in-put and advice for the Mayor, Board, and Manager, as well as oversee various County Programs in order to insure that these programs are providing their desired results.

#### III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

As demonstrated by the current number of these types of committees listed in the previous section, the creation of this advisory committee is consistent with County Policy.

#### IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

The County Manager's memorandum compares the cost of support for this committee with that of the Safe Neighborhoods Parks Citizen Oversight Committee at approximately \$500,000 for FY 2004-2005.

However, because the Safe Neighborhoods Parks program is winding down, the Citizens Committee is meeting less frequently than when that program was at its peak.

It is likely that the costs for the Building Better Communities Citizens' Advisory Committee (BBCCAC) will be higher than the current budget for the SNP. These increased costs would be associated with Start-up costs for staffing and Operating Capital outlay associated with a first year advisory committee (Approx. 5 people including the director), increased public notice requirements, and the fact that the BBCCAC is a larger group than the SNP Oversight Committee

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**V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

In recent years, some concerns have been raised regarding the inabilities of many County Boards to meet quorum requirements.

Because the BBCCAC meets quarterly, and has a large number of members, perhaps the problems related to quorum will not be as prevalent.

Further, some media sources have detailed strained relationships between the County Commission and the Citizens Independent Transportation Trust (CITT).

However, because the BBCCAC is "advisory" in nature and has not veto authority regarding the GOB projects, these problems encountered in the early years of the CITT should not be an issue.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR REVIEW OF CONTRACTOR BUSINESS INTEGRITY BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL*

Commissioner Katy Sorenson  
Commissioner Sally Heyman

#### I. SUMMARY

The proposed Ordinance provides for the review of contractor business integrity by the Inspector General upon request by a Commissioner. Permissible criteria to be considered for business integrity are listed. A request for review must be based on a good faith belief that a contractor may not have the business integrity to enter into or perform a County contract. The Inspector General shall conduct the review as he or she deems necessary, and is not required to adhere to formal proceedings or rules of evidence. A contract shall not be awarded during the pendency of a review, except by majority vote of the Commission. A finding by the Inspector General that a contractor has not demonstrated its business integrity shall constitute a request for debarment.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Section 10-38(a)(1) of the Code of Miami-Dade County requires a determination of contractor responsibility, yet there is no description of the criteria or the process for such determinations. Currently, the County Manager, in consultation with the Department of Procurement Management (DPM) Director and the directors of the user departments, make the determinations of contractor responsibility. However, DPM does not handle all procurement for the County.

During the procurement process, DPM uses several tools to make determinations relating to the contractor's capability to perform the contract and the contractor's record of integrity. These tools are:

- A competency survey, or pre-evaluation of the contractor based on past experience, financial support, and the proper facility to conduct business, is conducted on all prospective awardees that have not previously performed work for the County.
- A Pre-Award Vendor Information Intranet site to verify that vendors are eligible for contract award and are compliant with County requirements. The intranet site has links to the following sites:
  - Debarment List of Contractors (by Dept. of Business Development)
  - Registry of Delinquent Contractors (by Finance Dept.)
  - Compliance/Minority Reports-History of Violations (by DBD)
  - Suspended Contractors and Contractors with Complaints and Restrictions (by Building Dept.)
  - Convicted Vendor List (by State of Florida)
  - Suspended Vendor List (by State of Florida)
- A Vendor Registration process that requires a series of vendor affidavits.

## **BCC ITEM 7(C)**

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- DPM consultations with the Inspector general, Audit and Management Services, Office of Public Corruption, and the County Attorney's Office regarding allegations of vendor impropriety or criminal negligence.

The Department of Business Development serves as the coordinator for contractor debarment proceedings. The Contractor Debarment Report provides the names of the debarred firms and/or officers, the initiating County department, the grounds for debarment, and the debarment period.

The Office of the Inspector General investigates allegations of fraud, waste, abuse and misconduct by public officials and County employees, as well as contractors and vendors doing business with the County. The OIG is empowered with the ability to require the production of documents and records in the possession and control of the County, and has the power to issue subpoenas, where necessary.

### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

The contractor business integrity review by the Inspector General supplements the activities of DPM to make determinations relating to the contractor's record of integrity.

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

The County Manager estimates the cost to the Inspector General at \$210,000 for two Special Agents.

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

In 1999, an informal interdepartmental Contractor Performance Committee was established to address issues related to contractor performance, including, developing policies and procedures for the evaluation of contractor performance. The committee proposed a comprehensive ordinance and administrative order governing contractor responsibility, administrative suspension and debarment. This proposal was deferred by the Board in May 2002. Two years later, in May 2004, County Manager recommended providing for determinations of contractor responsibility to be governed by procedures established by a similar administrative order. That proposal was deferred by the Board.



## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### ORDINANCE RELATING TO INCORPORATION

Commissioner Dennis C. Moss

#### I. SUMMARY

This ordinance provides modifications to the incorporation process. This ordinance increases the percentage of registered voters necessary in meeting the prerequisite for a petition for referendum. This ordinance also attempts to bring both the petition and MAC options together to address flaws in the transparency and efficiency of the incorporation process.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

In Miami-Dade County there are currently two paths a community may take to establish incorporation. The community may choose to meet the requirements through (1) a Petition for Referendum or by means of (2) a Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC). As more communities have inquired about the opportunity to incorporate, there has been much discussion and criticism over which process is most efficient, while remaining fair to all constituents.

##### 1. Petition for Referendum- *(the current process)*

- Constituents must provide a valid and complete petition with the consent of 10% of the registered voters residing in the proposed area.
  - Once the signatures are gathered the petition should be delivered to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.
  - The Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners transmits a copy of the petition to the Office of Management and Budget.
  - Upon the Office of Management and Budget determining the petition is complete, the department notifies the Clerk of the Board. The Office of Management and Budget then proceeds with the task of making recommendations to the County Manager.
  - The County Manager then brings the issue to the BCC as a public hearing item.
- This process has been criticized for having a low consent percentage (of 10%) for establishing an incorporated area in Miami-Dade County.
- The petition process is a bit more "hands off" than the MAC process.

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- Due to the flexibility provided through the petition process, many constituents have stated they were unaware of any meetings regarding incorporation possibilities in their residential area(s).
- Many constituents have also expressed that they did not know what they were signing.
- Some constituents have stated they were not informed of the true impact incorporation will have on their area.

### **2. Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC)- *(the current process)***

- The collective interest of individual constituents or a group of constituents ask their respective County Commissioner to entertain the opportunity to incorporate the area they reside in.
  - MAC members are later appointed and collectively meet in a forum open to the public to address and study the practicality of incorporation for the area they reside in.
  - The MAC proceeds with performing a study (report) on the proposed area of incorporation with oversight provided by the Office of Management and Budget.
  - The intent of setting up a MAC is to involve constituent participation and their opinions to pertinent concerns.
  - The MAC's study should address the concerns a new municipality will face with incorporating and operating as a new municipality.
  - After the MAC and the Office of Management and Budget have finalized their study a report is passed on to the County Manager who brings the issue to the BCC as a public hearing item.
- Although, the MAC carries on their process with the assistance and oversight of the Office of Management and Budget, constituents have expressed sentiments of not being well informed of the process.

### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

- This ordinance provides a means of bringing the petition process and the MAC process together. Bringing the two paths together with the desire to provide more open discussion between neighbors. This ordinance should allow for a more transparent and true outlook of how the greater part of the community truly feels.

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- The ordinance proposes an increase of consent from 10% of the registered voters in the area to 25%. Some may express the increased percentage requirement from 10% to 25% is pretty lofty and unrealistic for simply starting an incorporation process. Others will say the consent percentage could be higher and the overwhelming masses should be for this before spending the resources, time, and money.
- This ordinance deletes language stating the County Manager should be notified by the Clerk of the Board and replaces that step with the Clerk notifying the Board of County Commissioners (BCC). The Clerk of Courts is being asked to notify the respective Commissioner(s) of the proposed area who has the authority to bring the item to the BCC as a public hearing item.
- This ordinance brings the petition and MAC process together by stating that a complete petition must proceed through the MAC process before being brought to the respective Commissioner and the BCC.
  - Section 20-21 mandates that petitions filed prior to or subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance must now progress through the MAC process to provide a report fully addressing issues involved in incorporating.
  - Section 20-21 also states, “[n]o petitions having had their initial public hearing prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall receive further consideration by the County Commission or any county established board, unless and until the provisions of this section and Section 20-20(c) have been met.”

## **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

N/A

## **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**










- Attachment 1: Map of the actively pursued incorporation and annexation areas.
- Attachment 2: Incorporation/Annexation Status Report as of March 2005
- Attachment 3: Municipal Incorporation Elections (1990-Present)

# Proposed Annexation

1. Coral Gables - Davis Ponce Annexation
2. Doral Annexation
3. Florida City Annexation
4. Homestead Annexation
5. Medley Annexation
6. Miami Shores Annexation
7. Miami Springs Annexation
8. Sweetwater Annexation
9. Virginia Gardens Annexation

## Actively Pursued Incorporation and Annexation Areas

### Legend

-  Proposed Municipality
-  Municipal Advisory Committee
-  Proposed Incorporation Petition
-  Proposed Annexation
-  Proposed Annexation - Potential Conflicts
-  Proposed Annexation - Potential Multiple Conflicts
-  2000 Planned Urban Development Boundary
-  Highway
-  Major Road

This map was prepared by the Miami-Dade County Enterprise Technology Services Department Strategic Technologies Division March, 2006 For the Office of Strategic Business Management Incorporation and Annexations And Municipal Contracting Services

[miamidade.gov](http://miamidade.gov)



# **Incorporation/Annexation Status Report As of March 2005**

## **Municipal Advisory Committees**

### **Biscayne Gardens**

The Biscayne Gardens Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) is now preparing its proforma budget.

### **Fisher Island**

The MAC has created a Budget Subcommittee to begin preparing a proforma budget. However, police cost for services is still unresolved. Miami Dade Police Department (MDPD) sent a letter to the MAC advising them that they are reevaluating the original proposal recommending a 17 person police operation at a \$2.1 million cost. The MAC contends that the proposal does not reflect the needs of the island's residents. The MAC is trying to determine if a location for a City Hall can be established which would not impede upon privacy of the island. The next meeting is scheduled for March 30, 2005. The Budget Subcommittee will meet on March 7, 2005 and on March 28, 2005.

### **Fontainebleau**

The proposed incorporation of Fontainebleau item was heard before the Planning & Advisory Board (PAB) on January 10, 2005. The PAB recommended denial (unanimously) of the proposed incorporation. The item will be forwarded to the Infrastructure and Land Use Committee.

### **Goulds**

The MAC met on February 8, 2005. Two new members, appointed by Commissioner Sorenson, were present. The MAC decided to postpone the recent request to have County departments make secondary presentations to the MAC. Instead, the MAC is working on bringing the Mayors of Florida City and Homestead to make special presentation on municipal budget issues during the March and April MAC meetings. The MAC requested MDPD to return in May to make the presentation based on the current MAC boundaries. The next MAC meeting is scheduled for March 10, 2005.

### **North Central Dade**

The proposed incorporation item was heard on December 6, 2004 at Miami Central High School at 6:00 PM by the Planning Advisory Board (PAB). The PAB recommended denial (unanimously) of the proposed incorporation. The item will be forwarded to the Infrastructure and Land Use Committee.

### **Northeast Dade**

The Northeast Dade MAC proposed incorporation report is scheduled to be heard by the Boundaries Commission on March 23, 2005 at 9:30 AM in the BCC Chambers.

### **Medley**

The Medley application went before the BCC on September 9, 2004. The BCC did not accept the application. The Board gave the Manager 120 days to mediate mutually agreeable boundaries with Doral, Virginia Gardens, and Miami Springs. The cities last met on January 31, 2005.

### **Miami Shores**

An annexation application was received from the Village of Miami Shores on November 26, 2004. The application has been accepted by the BCC and a staff report has been prepared. The report is scheduled for presentation to the Boundaries Commission on March 23, 2005 at 9:30 AM in the BCC chambers.

### **Miami Springs**

The Miami Springs application went before the BCC on September 9, 2004. The BCC did not accept the application. The Board gave the Manager 120 days to mediate mutually agreeable boundaries with Doral, Virginia Gardens, and Medley. The cities last met on January 31, 2005.

### **Sweetwater**

An annexation application was accepted by the BCC on February 1, 2005. Currently, County departments are reviewing the application for departmental inputs. The initial deadline to submit comments is March 2, 2005.

### **Virginia Gardens**

The Virginia Gardens application was accepted by the BCC on September 23, 2003. On September 9, 2004, The Board gave the Manager 120 days to mediate mutually agreeable boundaries with Doral, Medley, and Miami Springs. The cities last met on January 31, 2005.

## **Transition Cities**

### **Cutler Ridge**

On March 1, 2005, the Board of County Commissioners established the Cutler Ridge Charter Commission. Preparations are under way for the Commission's initial meeting, including completion of relevant paperwork (in coordination with the Clerk of the Board), scheduling of the meeting, and preparation of a tentative agenda and draft charter.

### **Doral**

The City of Doral Roads Transfer Agreement was approved by the BCC on January 20, 2005. The agreement has been signed and distributed to the City.

**MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION ELECTIONS  
1990 to Present**

Election	Election Date	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout %	YES Votes %
Key Biscayne Incorporation	11/06/90	4,241	3,087	72.79%	56.66%
Key Biscayne Charter Approval	06/18/91	3,868	1,693	43.77%	67.51%
Aventura Incorporation	04/11/95	11,984	5,164	41.51%	85.18%
Aventura Charter Approval	11/07/95	12,197	3,909	32.05%	89.59%
Pinecrest Incorporation	09/19/95	10,321	4,786	46.37%	65.91%
Pinecrest Charter Approval	03/12/96	8,769	4,609	52.56%	58.21%
Sunny Isles Beach Incorporation	01/07/97	6,838	2,678	39.16%	72.72%
Sunny Isles Beach Charter Approval	06/16/97	6,973	1,892	27.13%	81.75%
Miami Lakes Incorporation	09/05/00	9,760	4,743	48.60%	87.09%
Miami Lakes Charter Approval	12/05/00	10,699	1,566	14.64%	94.19%
Palmetto Bay Incorporation	02/05/02	13,702	6,391	46.64%	81.49%
Palmetto Bay Charter Approval	09/10/02	13,762	7,225	52.50%	83.24%
Doral Incorporation	01/28/03	6,985	1,985	28.42%	85.45%
Doral Charter Approval	06/24/03	7,531	776	10.30%	92.19%
Miami Gardens Incorporation	01/28/03	51,582	8,032	15.57%	63.55%

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*ITEM 7(H) ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE VII, SECTION 33-124.1 OF THE CODE RELATING TO PARKING COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN RESIDENTIALLY AND AGRICULTURALLY ZONED DISTRICTS.*

*ITEM 7(I) ORDINANCE REPEALING ARTICLE I, SECTION 33-20.1 OF THE CODE RELATING TO PROHIBITION OF TOW TRUCKS IN RESIDENTIALLY ZONED DISTRICTS.*

Senator Javier D. Souto and Commissioner Barbara J. Jordon

### I. SUMMARY

**Item 7(I)** proposes an ordinance repealing the prohibition of tow trucks being stored in residential areas. This section is being repealed in anticipation of passage of Item 7(H).

**Item 7(H)** addresses the storage of commercial vehicles in residential and agricultural zoned areas. It refines definitions of the respective vehicle categories and prescribes limitations.

- Repealing Item 7(I) and accepting amendments to Item 7(H) will include tow trucks as "commercial vehicles" for this legislation. Tow trucks, like other Category 3 vehicles, will be prohibited from non-temporary parking or storage in residentially zoned districts.
- These two pieces of legislation, together, resolve concerns about enforceability of this matter.

### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Many in the tow truck industry have challenged and questioned why tow trucks are treated differently than other commercial vehicles with respect to legislation restricting storage and parking.

Others have argued there is a difference between tow trucks being stored in restricted areas versus other commercial marked vehicles.

Prior to the outcome of a recent lawsuit, the Consumer Services Department did distinguish between commercial vehicles by licensing tow trucks. The department also provided the respective companies with a copy of the County Code relating to parking tow trucks in residential areas. The department used this approach to put companies on notice and provide them with an official warning.

The Consumer Services Department has recently discontinued the licensing of tow trucks following a lawsuit by the industry. This leaves the County with a weaker argument for distinguishing between the two groups and has made it difficult for Team Metro to enforce Article I, Section 33-20.1 of the Code Relating to Prohibition of Tow Trucks.



### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

Adoption of the proposed amendment and repeal of the stated sections of the Code would allow for tow trucks to be collectively addressed with other commercial vehicles.

Furthermore, the proposed revisions include height limitations and a broader description of the vehicle's exterior in the definition of commercial vehicles.

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

None.

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

None.

**LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS**

***CONTRACT AWARD RECOMMENDATION MIA HELIPORT ROOF REMEDIATION  
MDAD PROJECT NO. F134A***

Aviation Department

**I. SUMMARY**

The Aviation Department has recommended approval of the respective contract between ELCI Construction Group, INC and Miami-Dade County for the remediation of the MIA Heliport Building.

**II. PRESENT SITUATION**

- In July 2000, the Miami International Airport (MIA) Heliport ceased its operation as a heliport landing facility.
- The MIA Heliport is now being occupied by the Aviation Department's Security and Safety I.D. Division as well as Customs and Boarder Protection personnel.
- The Heliport is essentially a tower with one floor that levels off with the adjacent garage facilities (that stand 7 floors tall).
- The central location of the Heliport provides easy accessibility for all airport employees. The Heliport sits between the Dolphin and Flamingo Garages and across from the hotel located at Concourse E.
  - Attachment 1: Wide Aerial Image of Airport (MIA Heliport included)
  - Attachment 2: Closer Aerial Image of MIA Heliport

**III. POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

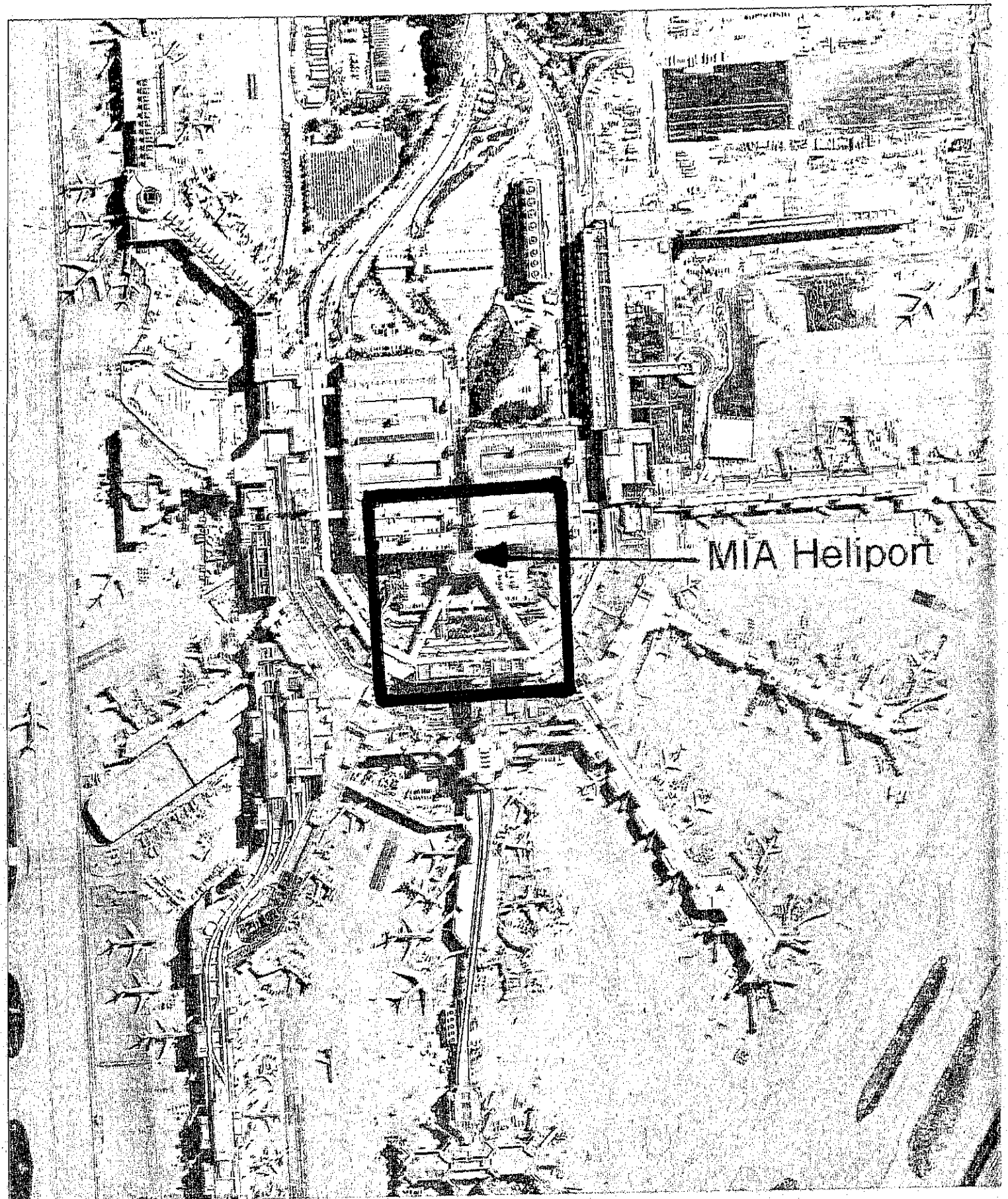
- The new roof provided in this contract will alleviate the ongoing damage being caused to the interior of the facility and furnishings in addition to eliminating hazardous conditions.

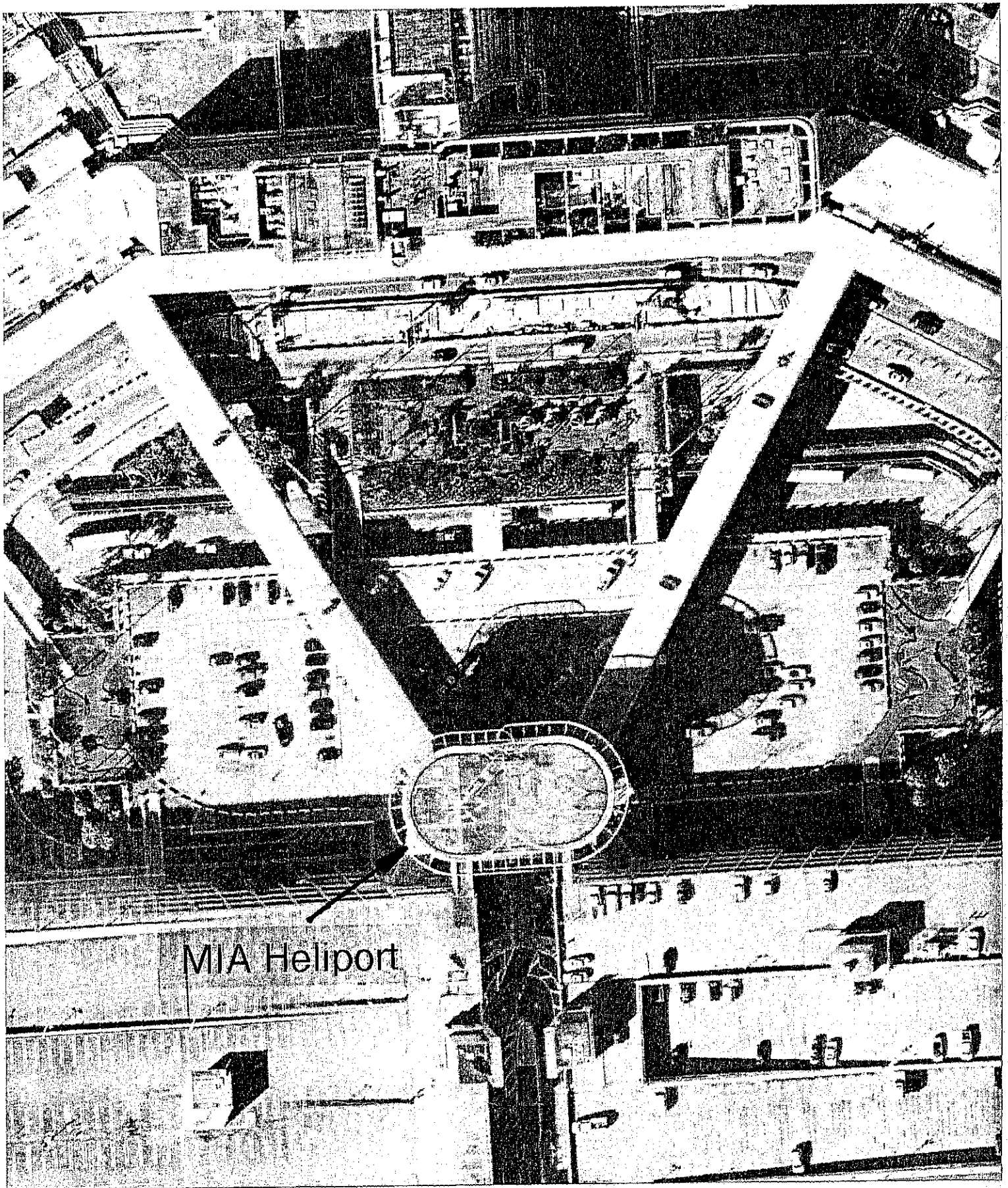
**IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

- The contract for the remediation is \$708,590.19 (including contingency 10% of \$63,693.50).

**V. COMMENTS**  
N/A

# Attachment #1





## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *RESOLUTION APPROVING SIXTH AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL AERONAUTICAL SERVICES PERMITS ("GASP") AT MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT*

Aviation Department

#### I. SUMMARY

This proposed resolution would approve the Sixth Amendment to the Aviation Department's General Aeronautical Services Permits (GASP) at Miami International Airport. This amendment modifies the GASP payment process and extends the existing permits for a six month period that ends October 31, 2005. This amendment would also approve the Aviation Department's request for a waiver of competitive bid(s).

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

There are currently five companies operating at Miami International Airport (MIA) with General Aeronautical Services Permit(s). The permits have been in place since November 1, 1992 and they will expire on April 30, 2005.

On December 21, 2004, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued by the Aviation Department for replacement General Aeronautical Services Permits. American Sales & Management, Swissport USA, Inc., ASIG Miami, Inc., Globe Ground North America LLC d/b/a/ Servisair/Globeground, and Worldwide Flight Services (Worldwide), Inc. have been identified as the five tentative award winners that would be recommended for consideration by the Board of County Commissioners. The interested companies were advised that an executed permit and other required documentation were to be submitted by a time certain date during January 2005. All the tentative award winning companies (listed above) complied with the Aviation Departments additional requests except for ASIG Miami, Inc.

The Aviation Department has made several attempts to contact the local and corporate offices of ASIG to determine and confirm their intent to proceed with this GASP opportunity at MIA. ASIG has failed to respond to both written and oral communication. On January 28, 2005, the Evaluation/Selection Committee requested authorization to proceed to the next ranked responsive and responsible proposer. On February 14, 2005, ASIG notified MDAD by letter and advised them that it would no longer perform ground-handling services at MIA effective April 16, 2005.

#### III. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- The Aviation Department has requested an extension of six (6) months (in incremental periods of one-month) to allow sufficient time for replacing ASIG with the next ranked responsive and responsible proposer.

## BCC ITEM 8(A)(1)(C)

April 5, 2005

- This amendment will extend the validity of the GASP permits until October 31, 2005. The extension will also be beneficial
  - a) for the completion of the award process due to this unexpected non-responsiveness of ASIG,
  - b) to provide additional time if there are any protests, as well as,
  - c) for the ninety (90) calendar day transition period from the existing to the new permittees.
- This resolution will allow the next ranked responsive and responsible proposer, Evergreen Aviation Ground Logistics Enterprises, Inc. (Evergreen) the opportunity to take ASIG's position for the GASP RFP.
- A waiver of competitive bid is also requested by the department to allow Evergreen the opportunity to come in, get acclimated and provide them with a fair opportunity to become a competitive entity at MIA.
  - It has been expressed that Worldwide Flight Services, Inc. (Worldwide) may pull their name out of the tentative award winning list.
  - Triangle Services of Florida, Inc will be the next ranked responsive and responsible proposer if Worldwide's unofficial intentions play out.

## IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

- The GASP agreement(s) with the Aviation department has been modified so the aeronautical service providers pay Miami-Dade County a minimum guaranteed amount instead of the current agreement of 7% of their gross income.

## V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

- One incumbent company has expressed their concerns with the Sixth Amendment. Their concerns involve how Evergreen will be brought in to replace ASIG.
- New Awards have been scheduled to come before the:
  - Regional Transportation Committee (RTC): April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2005
  - Board of County Commissioners (BCC): May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005
- **Attachment #1-** Evaluation and Selection Process for Request for Proposal (RFP) for General Aeronautical Services

## SECTION 4.0 - EVALUATION/SELECTION PROCESS

### 4.1 PROCESS OVERVIEW

Following the opening of the Proposals, the Proposals will be evaluated by an Evaluation/Selection Committee appointed by the County Manager. It is the responsibility of the Evaluation/Selection Committee to ensure that a Proposal submittal complies with all of the requirements of this RFP and assess it accordingly.

### 4.2 REVIEW OF PROPOSALS FOR RESPONSIVENESS AND RESPONSIBILITY

Each Proposal will be reviewed to determine if the Proposal is compliant with the submission requirements outlined in the RFP. A responsive Proposal is one which follows the requirements of the RFP, includes all documentation, is submitted in the format outlined in the RFP, is of timely submission, and has the appropriate signatures as required on each document. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in a Proposal being deemed non-responsive by the Office of the County Attorney.

The Evaluation/Selection Committee shall determine if the Proposer meets the minimum qualification requirements, and if the Proposal is responsible. In making these determinations, the Evaluation/Selection Committee shall have the right to investigate the management, operational experience, financial stability, reputation and business judgment of any Proposer and their management, including the conducting of investigations of the officers, directors, principal, stockholders, other principals, if any, of the business entity of the Proposer, its affiliates and parent company and the proposed management, and to review and investigate all contracts the Proposer has performed for the County. The Proposer agrees to provide upon request any additional information that may be required by the Committee or the County. In addition, the Evaluation/Selection Committee reserves the right to inspect the facilities at which the Proposer conducts its business and provides services.

### 4.3 EVALUATION PROCESS

The Evaluation/Selection Committee will evaluate and rank responsive/responsible Proposals by the criteria listed below. The criteria are itemized with their respective weights for a maximum total of 80 points per each voting Evaluation/Selection Committee member for the Technical Proposal. A Proposer may receive the maximum points or a portion of this score depending on the merit of its Proposal, as judged by the Evaluation/Selection Committee in accordance with the following:

## EVALUATION CRITERIA

	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Points
1	Proposer's Overall Relevant Experience, including Proposer's Industry Reputation	20
2	Proposer's ability to perform the Scope of Services	20
3	Relevant Experience and Knowledge of Proposed General Manager and Other Key Personnel, Human Resources and Programs	10
4	Financial Viability	10
5	Security, Safety, and Quality Assurance Programs	10
6	Proposed equipment, including availability, age, condition and technological state.	10
	Total Technical Proposal Maximum Points	80

## PRICE PROPOSAL EVALUATION

Price Proposal Maximum Points

20

Total Evaluation Points

100

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

The County may require Proposers to give oral presentations in support of their Proposals and to exhibit or otherwise demonstrate the information contained therein. All individuals must register for oral presentations in accordance with Section 1.18 of these Instructions to Proposers. Upon completion of the oral presentations, the Committee will rate and rank the Proposals based on the Technical Proposal criteria and the oral presentation, if any.

4.5 MINIMUM ANNUAL GUARANTEE PROPOSAL EVALUATION

After the Evaluation/Selection Committee completes the evaluation of the Technical Proposal, it will then evaluate the Price Proposals. The sealed Price Proposal envelopes will be opened in the presence of the Evaluation/Selection Committee.

The Price Proposal submission will be assigned a maximum of 20 points per each voting Evaluation/Selection Committee member.

The Price Proposal will be evaluated in the following manner:

1. The responsive Proposal with the highest total Price Proposal will be given the full weight of twenty (20) points per each voting Evaluation/Selection Committee member assigned to the price proposal criterion.
2. Each Proposal will be given points proportionately in relation to the highest Price



RFP for General Aeronautical Services

Proposal. This point total will be calculated by dividing the total Price Proposal of the Proposal being evaluated by the highest Price Proposal with the result being multiplied by 20 points.

The application of the above formula will result in uniform assignment of points relative to the criterion price.

Example Price Proposal Evaluation Score per Committee Member

$$\left[ \frac{\text{Proposer's Price Proposal}}{\text{Highest proposed Price Proposal}} \right] \times 20$$

The Evaluation/Selection Committee will then determine the overall ranking by adding the Technical Proposal evaluation scores of all voting Evaluation/Selection Committee members with the Price Proposal evaluation scores of all voting Evaluation/Selection Committee members to determine the overall ranking.

Following the evaluation and overall ranking of the Proposals, the Evaluation/Selection Committee will recommend to the County Manager that a contract be awarded to up to five (5) of the highest ranked responsive/responsible Proposers. Upon concurrence of the County Manager, the attached form of Permit will be prepared and submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval.

**RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD**

The County will award a contract on the basis of initial offers received, without discussions. Therefore, each initial offer should contain the Proposer's best terms from a monetary and technical standpoint. The contract award, if any, shall be made to the Proposer(s) whose Proposal shall be deemed by the Board of County Commissioners to be in the best interest to the County. The Board of County Commissioners' decision of whether to make the award and which Proposal(s) is in the best interest of the County shall be final.

**4.7. CONTRACT AWARD**

Prior to the filing of the County Manager's contract award recommendation with the Clerk of the Board, the Successful Proposer(s) shall execute the Permit within five (5) calendar days after such Permit is presented by the County to the Successful Proposer(s).

Failure of the recommended Proposer to execute the Permit as required above may constitute a repudiation of the Respondent's Proposal and result in forfeiture of any deposits and bonds provided pursuant to the RFP. Award then may be recommended and made to the next ranked responsive and responsible Proposer, or all remaining Proposals may be rejected and the RFP may be readvertised.

**3.8 EXECUTION OF CONTRACT**

Within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of notification of award by the Board of County Commissioners, the Successful Proposer(s) shall deliver to the County all bonds as referenced in Article 3.08 of the Permit and all the insurance requirements as referenced in Article 10 of the Permit.

The Permit shall not be effective until it has been executed by the County and a copy of the fully executed Permit is delivered to the Permittee.

**4.0 FAILURE TO PROVIDE PAYMENT GUARANTY AND INSURANCE**

Failure by the Proposer to whom the Permit has been awarded to furnish the required Payment Guaranty and evidence of insurance, as referenced in Articles 3.08 and 10 of the Permit respectively, within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of notification of award by the Board of County Commissioners, may result in the annulment of the award and the forfeiture of the Proposal Guaranty to the County, which forfeiture shall be considered not as a penalty but in liquidation of damages sustained by the County. Award then may be made to the next ranked responsive and responsible Proposer, or all remaining Proposals may be rejected and the RFP may be re-advertised.

April 5, 2005

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

*8(F)(1)(B) RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF RETROACTIVE CHANGE ORDER NO. ONE AND FINAL TO THE CONTRACT WITH GENERAL CAULKING & COATING COMPANY, INC. FOR THE RICHARD E. GERSTEIN BUILDING EXTERIOR CAULKING, SEALING AND WATERPROOFING PROJECT; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MANAGER TO EXERCISE ANY AND ALL OTHER RIGHTS CONFERRED THEREIN*

*8(F)(1)(I) RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF RETROACTIVE CHANGE ORDER NO. ONE AND FINAL TO THE CONTRACT WITH FLORIDA ROOFING SOLUTIONS, INC. FOR THE MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S HEADQUARTERS BUILDING ROOF RENOVATIONS AND EXTERIOR SEALING PROJECT; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MANAGER TO EXERCISE ANY AND ALL OTHER RIGHTS CONFERRED THEREIN*

General Services Administration Department

## I. SUMMARY

Each of these Items is a recommendation for approval of Change Order No. One and Final to the respective contracts. The original contract values, the increase recommended in each, and the add-on work performed in each are somewhat similar. The original estimated cost for each of these projects was identical.

- The similarities in (a) the original estimates, (b) the add-on work discovered to be necessary during the projects, and (c) the cost increases could raise questions about project design and estimating processes.
- In 8(F)(1)(I), there is no discussion of the cause of or of potential contractor liability related to the elevator towers' stucco failure and the subsequent emergency repairs.

## II. PRESENT SITUATION

	Item 3(B)	Item 3(F)
Original Estimated Cost:	\$700,000	\$700,000
Original Base Bid:	\$448,100	\$398,000
10-Year Maintenance:	\$24,000	\$40,500
10% Contingency	\$47,210	\$43,805
Original Contract Amount	\$519,310	\$481,855
Recommended Increase:	+\$105,240	+\$100,909
Percent Increase Recommended:	+20.3%	20.9%
Adjusted Total with Change Order:	\$624,550	\$582,764
Justification:	Additional waterproofing, & emergency stucco repairs	Additional waterproofing, roofing & glazing

## **BCC ITEMS 8(F)(1)(B) & 8(F)(1)(I)**

**April 5, 2005**

In Item 8(F)(1)(B), contingency funds were subtracted from "current construction contingency balance" reported in the Item (handwritten p. 4).

In Item 8(F)(1)(I), contingency funds were not subtracted from "current construction contingency balance" reported in the Item (handwritten p. 4).

### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

If

(a) The contractor is not presumed to have an inherent right to the "contingency fee;"

and

(b) The original, Base Bid amount was then considered as the starting point for computing the percentage change in contract cost,

then

The increases in costs of these two contracts would be significantly higher:

Item 8(F)(1)(B): \$152,450 (+34.0%) instead of \$105,240 (+20.3%)

Item 8(F)(1)(I): \$144,714 (+36.4%) instead of \$100,909 (20.9%)

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

+\$206,149 in additional obligations (Capital Outlay Reserve)

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

Item 8(F)(1)(B), on handwritten p. 3, indicates that "the three existing elevator towers' stucco cracked and in some areas fell to the ground during the work, necessitating safety-related emergency repairs.

- There is no discussion of the cause of or of potential contractor liability related to the elevator towers' stucco failure and the subsequent emergency repairs.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ALLOCATION OF \$775,000 FROM SURTAX INCENTIVE POOL FUNDS TO SUNSOUTH PLACE, INC. FOR THE SUNSOUTH PLACE APARTMENTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MANAGER OR HIS DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE ANY NECESSARY AGREEMENTS.*

Miami-Dade Housing Agency

### I. SUMMARY

This resolution authorizes an additional allocation of \$775,000 from Surtax Incentive Pool funds to Sunsouth Place, Inc., a rehabilitated 70-unit development for the formerly homeless and those needing affordable housing, located at 530 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, in Commission District 5. Carrfour Supportive Housing is the developer.

### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Sunsouth Place, Inc. has received three previous allocations from Miami-Dade County through various funding channels:

- \$500,000 in 2001 Surtax Incentive Funds by R-1349-00
- \$104,395 in 2002 Surtax Incentive Funds by R-1355-01
- \$395,605 in 2002 HOME funds by R-1355-01

Name/Location	Funding Allocation to Date (2001-2005)	Proposed Funding Request	Reason for the Change
Sunsouth Place, Inc. 530 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, in Commission District 5	\$1,000,000	\$775,000	Increased Construction Costs, high insurance premiums

### III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

This project consists of renovating a former tenant-style hotel into 70 single-room occupancy units for the formerly homeless and individuals earning up to 120% of the area median income. MDHA originally allotted 24 months to get the permitting and construction done on this project, with a completion date in 2003. However, the developer Carrfour encountered delays:

- Carrfour had to wait for the building's former owners to agree to sale.
- Carrfour had to wait for the tenants residing in the building to move out.
- Other funding agencies backed the project only after the County dedicated its Surtax funds.

**BCC ITEM 8(G) (1) (A)**

**APRIL 5, 2005**

While the project was delayed, construction costs and insurance premiums continued to soar hence the increase in the total project cost.

The project is now on track to be completed in August 2005. The developer has obtained the proper building permits and renovation began on January 19, 2005.

**IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

The economic impact is \$775,000 in additional funding.

- The County generally provides the primary source of funding for these projects.

**V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

This additional allocation was approved by the Affordable Housing Advisory Board on October 27, 2004.

MDHA cited the difficulty in securing facilities to house the homeless and formerly homeless. It is even more problematic to secure this type of housing in prime real estate locations such as Miami Beach.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ALLOCATION OF \$500,000 FROM SURTAX INCENTIVE POOL FUNDS TO PENINSULA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT INC. XVII FOR THE LA PALMA APARTMENTS; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MANAGER OR HIS DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE ANY NECESSARY AGREEMENTS.*

Miami-Dade Housing Agency

### I. SUMMARY

This item allocates \$500,000 from the Surtax Incentive Pool funds to Peninsula Housing Development, Inc. XVII, a 91 rental unit development for the elderly, located at 1040 S.W. 1<sup>st</sup> Street, in Commission District 5.

### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Previously, Peninsula Housing Development received an allocation from Miami-Dade County in HOME funds for the amount of \$500,000 through R-1449-03.

### III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

Name/Location	Original Funding Allocation (HOME funds)	Proposed Funding Request	Reason for the Change
La Palma Apartments, 1040 S.W. 1st Street, in Commission District 5	\$500,000	\$500,000	Increased Construction Costs.

### IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

The economic impact is \$500,000 in additional funding.

### V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

The Miami-Dade Housing Advisory Board approved this request at its June 30, 2004 meeting.

**April 5, 2005**

**LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

***TARGETED JOBS INCENTIVE FUND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION FOR MIAMI TECH LINE MAINTENANCE.***

Office of Community and Economic Development

**I. SUMMARY**

The Office of Community and Economic Development recommends that the Board of County Commissioners approve the attached Targeted Job Incentive Fund (TJIF) application and agreements.

**II. PRESENT SITUATION**

The TJIF is an initiative by The Beacon Council and Miami-Dade County patterned after the State of Florida Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program (QTI). The program's intent is to attract relocating out-of-area businesses and encourage expansion of existing local companies by providing cash incentive awards.

**III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

None.

**IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

Project Name	New Jobs	Capital Investment	Miami-Dade New Incremental Tax Revenue Generated	Incentive Award	Net Revenue Benefit to Miami-Dade
Miami Tech Line Maintenance	200	\$525,000	\$ 42,757	\$ 39,000	\$ 3,757

**V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

None.



## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *RESOLUTION EXEMPTING THE SOUTH MIAMI-DADE WATERSHED PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND CODE OF ETHICS ORDINANCE*

Department of Planning and Zoning

#### I. SUMMARY

This resolution would exempt members of the South Miami-Dade Watershed Plan Advisory Committee (SMWPAC) from the application of Sections 2-11.1(n) and (v) of the Miami-Dade County Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

The SMWPAC was created, in 2001, by the Board of County Commissioners in order to participate in the development of the South Miami-Dade Watershed Plan.

There are 30 seats on the SMWPAC and currently 1 vacancy.

The Department estimates that the actual South Miami-Dade Watershed Plan should be completed by November of this year at which time the Advisory Committee will automatically Sunset.

The State Legislature has appropriated approximately \$2 million and the County Water & Sewer and Planning & Zoning Departments have allocated approximately \$1 million for at total of \$3 million in funding towards the development of South Miami-Dade Watershed Plan.

There are currently approximately 96 County 'Citizen Advisory Committees', of which 18 were exempted from the Conflict of Interest Ordinance via Resolution R-340-03.

The following 18 committees, or advisory boards, are currently exempt from the Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Ordinance:

1. Affirmative Action Advisory Board
2. Aircraft Noise Abatement Task Force for MIA
3. Asian American Advisory Board
4. Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee
5. Black Affairs Advisory Board
6. Commission on Disability Issues
7. Commission for Women
8. Community Image Advisory Board
9. Community Relations Board Nominating Committee
10. Community Small Business Enterprise Program
11. Dial-A-Life Program Advisory and Oversight Board

## **BCC ITEM 8(N)(1)(B)**

**April 5, 2005**

12. Domestic Violence Oversight Board
13. Equestrian Center Advisory Board
14. Hispanic Affairs Advisory Board
15. Minority and Women-Owned Business Advisory Board
16. Parks and Recreation Citizens Advisory Committee
17. Racial Profiling Advisory Board
18. Transportation Aesthetics Review Committee

### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

This resolution seeks and exemption from a current County Code.

This exemption would allow for current members of the SMWPAC to remain on the Committee without concern for possible conflicts.

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

None.

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

The following issue has provided the impetus for the SMWPAC to see these exemptions.

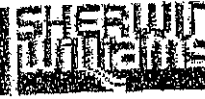
A current member of the SMWPAC works for a firm who holds contracts with at-least three (3) County Departments for professional services.

Under the County's Conflict of Interest Ordinance, this advisory committee member is concerned that their membership on the SMWPAC would render those contracts with the County void.

This person is not willing subject their company to that risk. The person has asked for a resolution of this issue prior attending further SMWPAC meetings.

The Department feels that this person's, as well as a number of other members of the committee's, expertise is vital towards creating a balanced plan.

Attached is a letter from the Builders Association of South Florida in support of this exemption.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Meyer Martinson -- President  
 Nathan  
 John McCristian -- First Vice President  
 Vincent Corporation  
 Richard Martin -- President-Elect  
 The Christ Companies  
 Louis Charles Markham -- Second Vice President  
 The Standard-Wallace Company  
 Paul Nelson Moody -- Treasurer  
 Arnold Hines  
 Erle Carlisle -- Secretary  
 United States Information, Inc.  
 Nathaniel Reyes -- Assistant Secretary  
 Capital American Mortgage Company  
 John Robert -- Immediate Past President  
 Century Investments, Inc.  
 Paul Randall Nixley --  
 Immediate Past Vice President  
 Al Singer --  
 Life Executive Committee Member  
 Eugene M. Smolin is, Inc.

Lesley Miller  
Lift Executive Committee Member  
Parsons Hattori, Inc

North American:-  
 Franklin D. Roosevelt  
 Remembrance House, Inc.

Annals J. Gheraghe  
Presidential Butler Appellate  
1971 Commission

Joe Galatin, Esq.  
President of Associate Appraisers  
American Society of Estimators & Appraisers

Harvey F. Welch - President of American Association  
Gowanus, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

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March 4, 2005

Honorable Natacha Seijas, Chair  
And Members  
Infrastructure and Land Use Committee  
Miami-Dade county Commission  
111 NW First Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Miami, FL 33128

- Re: Item 2H, Resolution re Conflict of Interest Waiver for South Miami-Dade Watershed Task Force, March 8 Committee Hearing.

Dear Chairwoman Seijas and Committee Members:

I am writing to you to express the support of the Builders Association of South Florida (BASF) for the above-referenced resolution. It comes before you for consideration on you Tuesday, March 8, 2005 agenda. As I will be out of town for your meeting, others may be presenting this position to you at the public hearing.

The Watershed Task Force has been working for nearly three years on this enormous study. The study's boundaries cover most of the southern half of our county and will affect nearly half of our population. The South Miami-Dade Watershed Plan Advisory Committee includes many members of the business community, representatives of stakeholder groups, residents and landowners whose livelihoods may be affected by the outcome of the Watershed Plan, but whose active participation is critical to the achievement of consensus.

The reason we believe the Commission's original intent in establishing this task force with local stakeholders was to provide maximum local input into this study. Every resident in our county could conceivably have a conflict of interest -- simply because we live here. If the task force were to be "conflict-free", the Commission would have had to appoint people from outside Miami-Dade County. Clearly, BASF does not believe this was the Commission's intent. It would not be fair to have unaffected parties making decisions about the future of our own residents' property, homes and businesses.

Without the waiver, the entire Committee's existence could be threatened. If the land owners and industry representatives have to recuse themselves, which they could likely be, as this study will affect some part of their land and financial interests, the Committee will cease to function. They will not have a quorum. The only people left would be the park employees and the neighborhood and environmental groups.

Further, it could be construed that various Federal park employees who sit on the task force would have conflicts, as their principle - the Federal Government - owns thousands of acres of land that would be affected by the Plan. Under the County lobbyist ordinances, both employees and principles are considered lobbyists. In short, without the blanket waiver the committee and the plan will cease to exist.

Page Two  
Chairwoman Seijas  
March 3, 2005

By now, we hope it is clear why waiving the conflict of interest requirements for Watershed Task Force members is critically important. By adopting this resolution, the Commission will finally resolve this lingering matter.

We are told that the study should be complete by the end of this year. At such a critical time, it is even more important to conclude the study with members who represent a genuine cross section of the South Dade community, and be permitted to continue to participate as active members during the final phases of plan formulation. Thank you for your interest in the Association's views.

Sincerely,

Truly. Burton

Truly Burton  
Miami-Dade Government Affairs Director

cc: Roger Carlton, Watershed Task Force Chair and Members  
Janice Fleischer, Esquire, Facilitator

**LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS**

***RESOLUTION AWARDING SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS SPECIFIED/PER  
CAPITA FUNDS.***

Office of Safe Neighborhood Parks

**I. SUMMARY**

This resolution would allocate \$58,530,000 in Safe Neighborhood Parks (SNP) Bond funds. These allocations will be funded from the sixth and final bond series of the SNP Bond program.

**II. PRESENT SITUATION**

The SNP Bond Ordinance provides for the use of \$200,000,000 in bond proceeds to be used for improvements to, and acquisition of, neighborhood and regional parks, beaches, natural areas recreation and heritage facilities. The SNP Bond Ordinance was approved by voters in 1996. To date, bonds totaling \$141,470,000 have been issued. This resolution would close out the SNP program by allocating funds from the final series of bonds in the amount of \$58,530,000.

**III. POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

The Safe Neighborhood Parks Citizens' Oversight Committee recommends allocating proceeds from the sixth and final series of bonds in the following manner:

- \$28,157,096 to regional parks;
- \$23,124,770 to UMSA and \$4,319,030 to municipalities in specified allocations;
- \$40,927 to municipalities and \$2,888,807 to UMSA for per capita allocations.

**IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

In total, \$58,530,000 of SNP bond proceeds will be allocated from the sixth and final bond series.

**V. COMMENTS**

None.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *RESOLUTION AWARDING SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS RECAPTURED FUNDS.*

Office of Safe Neighborhood Parks

#### **I. SUMMARY**

This resolution would allocate \$1,935,219 in Safe Neighborhood Parks (SNP) Recaptured Funds to three public agencies and one private not-for-profit organization and authorizes the County Manager to negotiate and execute grant agreements.

#### **II. PRESENT SITUATION**

The SNP Bond Ordinance provides for the use of recaptured interest earned and proceeds of the SNP Bond Program to be used for the acquisition of parks, open space, and other projects.

#### **III. POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

The Safe Neighborhood Parks Citizens' Oversight Committee recommends allocating recaptured interest earnings and proceeds in the following manner:

- \$682,799 to the City of Miami Beach for the beach and boardwalk;
- \$1,011,456 to the City of Miami Beach for North Shore Open Space Park;
- \$89,309 to the City of North Miami Beach for Taylor Park Youth Facility;
- \$65,040 to the Town of Medley for Tobie Wilson Park; and
- \$86,615 to Richmond-Perrine Optimist Club for a Youth Activity Center.

#### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

In total, \$1,935,219 of recaptured interest and proceeds will be allocated.

#### **V. COMMENTS**

None.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO EXTEND AND/OR MAKE PERMANENT THE SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS*

Commissioner Katy Sorenson

#### I. SUMMARY

The Resolution urges the Florida Legislature to extend or make permanent the current sales tax exemption for solar energy systems, which is scheduled for repeal July 1, 2005.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Florida's sales and use tax is a 6% levy on retail sales of most personal property, unless specifically exempted.

- The purchase of the hardware for solar energy systems is exempt from taxation.
- The most popular systems purchased in Florida are solar swimming pool heaters and home water heaters.

Senate Bill 1620, by Sen. Atwater, and HB 805, by Rep. Williams, amend sec. 212.08(7), Fla. Stat., regarding the sales tax exemption.

- SB 1620 has passed the Committee on Environmental Preservation.
- HB 805 has passed the Committee on Environmental Regulation.

#### III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

The Resolution urges the Florida Legislature to extend or make permanent the current sales tax exemption for solar energy systems, which is scheduled for repeal July 1, 2005.

#### IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

According to the Revenue Estimating Conference, the total fiscal impact to state and local government is \$1.3 million for FY 2004-05.

#### V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

None.

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO FREEZE THE DISTRICT COST DIFFERENTIAL (DCD) AT THE CURRENT LEVEL UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT A NEW AND EQUITABLE CALCULATION FOR DCD MAY BE DEvised BY A QUALIFIED, UNBIASED THIRD PARTY*

Commissioner Katy Sorenson

### I. SUMMARY

This resolution asks that the Florida Legislature freeze the educational funding formula, known as the District Cost Differential (DCD), at the current level until further studies are done to determine a more equitable distribution formula.

- To date, ongoing legislative efforts to freeze the DCD have been unsuccessful.
- Approximately 35% of the Senators and Representatives represent areas that were adversely affected by the New DCD formula.

### II. PRESENT SITUATION

During the 2004 Legislative Session, the Florida Legislature endorsed in proviso language in the state budget, a new formula calculating the DCD used by the Commissioner of Education to distribute funding to each of Florida's 67 Public School Districts. The previous formula was designed to assist school boards in what are considered "Urban Counties" deal with higher costs and salaries, as reflected in the Florida Price Level Index (FPLI). The items included in the FPLI market basket, similar to those found in the CPI (Consumer Price Index), include cost data on housing, transportation, health care, food, and other goods and services

The State Legislative leadership in 2004 felt that the DCD benefited school boards in Urban Counties at the expense of school boards in Rural Counties. Opponents of the "Old DCD" utilized a report developed by economists at the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida that contended the costs associated with Urban Counties were overstated in the FPLI.

In 2004, a new DCD formula was used and Miami-Dade County Public Schools stood to lose approximately \$26 million for FY 2004-2005. This impact was offset somewhat by a \$14 million "one time fix" for FY 2004-2005, resulting in a first year negative impact of approximately \$12.5 million. The negative impact of the New DCD however is expected to increase sharply in subsequent Fiscal Years.

Subsequent to the use of the New DCD, a lawsuit was filed by the School Board of Miami-Dade County in order to block the new funding formula. To date however, this lawsuit has not resulted in a freezing of the new formula.



## **BCC ITEM 11(A)(22)**

**April 5, 2005**

With the 2005 Legislative Session already underway, many of the counties negatively impacted by the New DCD, including Miami-Dade County, have vowed a united effort to restore what they believe to be a more equitable formula.

### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

This resolution would memorialize Miami-Dade County's effort to seek an alternative to the DCD formula which was first used in 2004.

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

The current year estimated impact of \$26 million was offset by a \$14 million "one-time-fix" resulting in a negative impact for FY 2004-2005 of approximately \$12 million.

If the formula is frozen, as requested in this resolution, the negative impact to Miami-Dade County for FY 2005-2006 would be approximately \$26 million instead of a possible \$58 million if the formula is not frozen.

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

Last year, this issue was largely driven by the leadership in both the Senate and House of Representatives who represent counties, Duval and Hernando respectively, which benefit from the New DCD.

For the 2005 Legislative Session, the leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives represent counties, Hillsborough and Bay respectively, which also benefit from the New DCD.

Attachment 1

## **SOUTH FLORIDA LOSES FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS**

The Miami Herald

April 28, 2004

Author: MARY ELLEN KLAS AND GARY FINEOUT, meklas@herald.com

South Florida lawmakers lost their fight Tuesday to stop a plan to strip millions of dollars from Miami-Dade and Broward schools, as legislative leaders moved ahead with the proposal to end a standoff on the state's \$58 billion budget.

The budget accord put lawmakers back on track to finish their work by the Friday end-of-session deadline, but it also set the stage for a potential lawsuit from Miami-Dade and Broward school districts, which will lose a total of \$35 million in the 2004-05 school year and as much as \$120 million over the next three years.

Both school districts will receive an increase over last year's budget, but the loss of the extra money for higher living costs gives the schools less money for rising insurance costs, utilities and a pay raise for teachers.

That means Miami-Dade schools will get about \$12.5 million less and Broward about \$3.5 million less in the next school year than they otherwise would have received.

But the cushion offers only a one-year fix, while the decision to overhaul the state's school funding formula could reverberate for years to come.

"It's like getting a good steak dinner before you're executed," said Rep. Dan Gelber, a Miami Beach Democrat.

The agreement ends two months of wrangling over the funding formula and two days of stalled budget talks that threatened to push this year's legislative session into overtime.

"I am happy to report that the eagle has landed," Senate President Jim King told the Senate.

The budget accord won praise from Gov. Jeb Bush, who privately pleaded with House and Senate leaders by phone Monday to find a compromise and avoid another bitter fight like last year's that left tempers frayed and the public disapproving.

"It always looks bad when you can't finish a budget," Bush said. "But they did their job. And they did it right."

The budget compromise will give \$14 million to Miami Dade schools and \$4 million to Broward to offset the first-year cuts, using money that would have gone to a sales tax holiday and gas-tax break under earlier versions of the spending plan.

### **'CONSENSUS PRODUCT'**

"I think it was a great consensus product we came up with," Byrd said.

Behind the budget deal was a series of trades: King won his long-sought attempt to revamp the school funding formula, and Byrd won Senate agreement to consider his plan to freeze an unpopular phone rate hike, as well as the two tax cuts and a 5 percent pay raise for corrections guards and highway patrol officers.

But the budget harmony struck a sour note with South Florida legislators, whose districts are already struggling to meet requirements for class-size limits and to recruit quality teachers.

## BCC ITEM 11(A)(22)

April 5, 2005

"How can I go home and say, hey, this is a great budget?" said Rep. Ron Greenstein, a Coconut Creek Democrat, who added that the decision on school funding cemented plans by House Democrats to vote against the final budget Friday.

The Miami-Dade school district has already slashed tens of millions from its budget in the past three years, and this new round could push the first real cuts into the classroom, Superintendent Merrett Stierheim said.

### BUREAUCRACY CUT

"We've cut the devil out of the whole bureaucracy," Stierheim said. "I don't see how the administrative side of the house can be cut."

Broward schools comptroller Ben Leong said the district will "have to wait until the dust settles before we what to do." But, he conceded, "This is going to hurt."

Some South Florida Republicans in the Legislature were sanguine about the cuts, arguing that while the revised budget is a setback, legislators can return to revise it in the future.

"Every year the Legislature comes up here and we change stuff," said Sen. Alex Villalobos, a Miami Republican. "The reality is this formula has always been tweaked every year and it will be tweaked again."

### KEY NEGOTIATORS

Rep. Ralph Arza, a Miami Republican who was one of the key budget negotiators in the House, insisted that House members had prevailed in their battle, since the damage done by the Senate plan was softened by the extra money. He predicted that lawmakers may be able to reverse next year what happened Tuesday.

"We would be in a greater position next year to do it," he said.

King warned, however, that the school funding formula the Senate passed and "sent firmly forward" will be the formula "of the land forever."

Sen. Rudy Garcia, a Hialeah Republican, said the school districts in Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach will likely sue to block the plan. He said the current incarnation of the funding formula has withstood a state Supreme Court challenge, and would prevail if a suit reached the high court.

"This is offensive," Garcia said. "This year we're OK. Next year, this kills us."

At the heart of the legislative war is an arcane funding formula for public schools that would have steered \$212 million in the next year to six districts - Miami-Dade, Broward, Monroe, Palm Beach, Collier and Pinellas - to compensate them for their higher costs of living. Changing the formula has been a personal goal for King, a Jacksonville Republican who believes it has hurt his home county, Duval.

The formula is currently calculated by relying on a price survey that looks at everything from housing to hamburgers.

But University of Florida economists did a study for the Senate that contends the state overestimates the cost of living in some areas because it does not reflect that many people are happy to pay higher prices because they live in a more desirable area.

In a rare appeal to the media from the podium, King defended the work of South Florida lawmakers whom he said fought valiantly.

"No one has fought harder on those issues than especially some of the South Florida Cubans who are Republicans," he said. He told Garcia that in 17 years fighting over the issue, "this is the first time I have ever won."

## **BCC ITEM 11(A)(22)**

**April 5, 2005**

He added: "I hope truly those folks in south Florida understand none of us bear malice." The deal over the school funding formula brings to a close two weeks of negotiations over the state spending plan. The final budget includes a modest increase in per-student school spending at public schools - 4.5 percent. It raises university tuition 7.5 percent and community college tuition 5 percent. It includes \$120 million in water cleanup projects, among them millions for projects in South Florida and \$300 million for land conservation.

Lawmakers ultimately rejected steep cuts in health care programs proposed by the Senate a month ago, but lawmakers refused to spend more than \$1 million on the state's lauded anti-tobacco program, that Bush requested.

The budget also requires counties to pick up the tab to detain juveniles awaiting trial, a move that will cost \$90 a million a year statewide, including \$11.7 million for Miami-Dade County and \$6 million for Broward County.

### **EFFECTS OF NEW FUNDING FORMULA**

A change in the state's "**district cost differential**," or DCD, means that Miami-Dade, Broward and four other counties will receive less money over the next three years. The DCD gives additional money to urban counties to offset higher living costs.

The budget deal approved Tuesday, however, also includes money for those counties in the next year to lessen the impact of the cuts.

#### **Miami-Dade school district**

- \* DCD funds it would normally receive in 2004-05: \$91 million

- \* DCD money in new state budget:

\$64.3 million

- \* Additional money to soften impact:

\$14.2 million

#### **Broward school district**

- \* DCD money it would normally receive:

\$58 million

- \* DCD funds in new budget: \$50.3 million

- \* Additional money to soften the impact:

\$4.4 million

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

*11(A)(23) RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ENACT LEGISLATION ALLOWING A ONE-TIME CARRY OVER OF THE SAVE OUR HOMES VALUE WHEN BUYING A SMALLER HOMESTEAD PROPERTY WITHIN ONE YEAR OF SELLING A LARGER HOMESTEAD PROPERTY*

Commissioners Katy Sorenson and Carlos Gimenez

*11(A)(24) RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ADOPT H.J.R. 79 AND S.J.R. 1430, WHICH WOULD PROPOSE A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO FREEZE THE TAX ASSESSMENTS ON PROPERTY OF QUALIFYING SENIOR CITIZENS RECEIVING HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION*

Commissioners Natacha Seijas, Dr. Barbara Carey-Shuler, Carlos Gimenez, Sally Heyman, Barbara Jordan, Chairman Joe Martinez, and Senator Javier Souto

### I. SUMMARY

Resolution 11(A)(23) urges the Florida Legislature to adopt legislation, including a joint resolution to amend the Florida Constitution, to allow a one-time carryover of the Save Our Homes value when a homeowner who is 55 or older sells a homestead property and buys a smaller homestead property. The Save Our Homes value is the difference between the market value and the taxable value.

Resolution 11(A)(24) urges the Florida legislature to adopt HJR 79 and SJR 1430 to freeze the tax assessments of to resident homeowners who have legal or equitable title to the real estate, who are at least 65 years of age and whose annual household adjusted gross income does not exceed \$20,000, as adjusted for inflation.

### II. PRESENT SITUATION

Under Art. VII, Sec. 4, Fla. Const., every U.S. citizen or legal resident that has legal or equitable title to real property in the State of Florida and who resides thereon and in good faith makes it their permanent home as of January 1st, is entitled to a \$25,000 homestead exemption.

The Save Our Homes amendment was a constitutional revision that took effect January 1, 1995 which annually limits the increase in the assessment of homesteaded properties at 3% or the Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is less. If the owner sells the property then the homestead exemption is removed and the assessed value (capped value) increases to the market value based on market activity and as estimated annually as of January 1st each year by the Property Appraiser.

Miami-Dade County and several municipalities in the County have, through adoption of an ordinance pursuant to Art. VII, Sec. 6(f), Fla. Const., granted an additional homestead tax exemption of \$25,000 to resident homeowners who have legal or equitable title to the real estate, who are at least 65 years of age on January 1 of the year for which the

## **BCC ITEMS 11(A)(23) and 11(A)(24)**

**April 5, 2005**

application for exemption is made and whose annual household adjusted gross income for the prior year does not exceed \$20,000, as adjusted for inflation. Approximately 42,000 residents in Miami-Dade County claim this additional exemption.

In addition, in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 4(e), Fla. Const., the assessed value of homestead property may be annually reduced, if the property has increased in value resulting from the construction or reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing living quarters for one or more parents or grandparents of the owner of the property or of the owner's spouse, and if at least one of the parents or grandparents for whom the living quarters are provided resides thereon and is at least 62 years of age.

### **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

This Resolution urges the Florida Legislature to adopt legislation, including a joint resolution to amend the Florida Constitution, to allow a one-time carry over of the Save Our Homes value when a homeowner who is 55 or older sells a homestead property and buys a smaller homestead property.

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

The capped value of homestead property under Save Our Homes reduces the ad valorem taxes paid by homeowners. This benefit disappears when the homeowner sells the property. Consequently, homeowners may feel discouraged from selling homesteaded property, thus reducing the number of homes on the market.

The reduction in the property tax base will result in the corresponding shift of the tax burden to other property owners.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet estimated the financial impact of the freeze on tax assessments for low-income seniors on homestead property.

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

On March 28, SJR 1430 passed out of the Senate Committee on Community Affairs 8-0; it was also referred to Government Efficiency Appropriations, Ways and Means, and Rules and Calendar. HJR 79 was referred to the House Committee on Finance & Tax, Local Government Council, Judiciary, and Fiscal Council, but has not yet had a hearing.

There is no Joint Resolution currently filed to accomplish the goal of Item 11(A)(23) regarding a one-time carry over of the Save Our Homes value.

April 5, 2005

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### *RESOLUTION CREATING "THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CHILDREN'S ASPIRATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS."*

Commissioners Barbara Carey-Shuler, Ed.D., Sally Heyman,  
Dorrin D. Rolle, Katy Sorenson and Rebeca Sosa.

#### I. SUMMARY

This resolution establishes a Children's Bill of Rights for Miami-Dade County, which outlines the County's aspirations to protect the rights of children living in the county.

#### II. PRESENT SITUATION

This Bill of Rights was drafted during a Nov. 12, 2004, "Children's Bill of Rights" conference sponsored by then-Commission Chairperson Dr. Barbara Carey-Shuler. More than 300 people attended the conference, including the current Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, children's rights advocates, the mayor and county manager, and teens and children from local schools.

The conference and the resulting document were based on a United Nations/UNICEF conference which produced a **Convention on the Rights of the Child**. That U.N. document was ratified by every nation in the world, except for the United States and Somalia. The United States has signed the Convention, signaling its intention to eventually ratify it.

#### III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

The provisions in this document are stated as aspirational goals and do not create any liabilities for the County. Nor does the document enshrine any unfunded mandates that the County would later be responsible for meeting. The County Attorney has reviewed and approved the document. The document is explicit in that it does not create any new entitlements, or private right of action, nor could it be construed to violate state or federal law.

The Florida State legislature has adopted a similar bill of rights, but specifically for foster children. The provisions in that document are also stated as goals and are not legally binding or enforceable.

Miami-Dade County would be among the first counties in the nation to adopt such a document designed for children. While Children's Bills of Rights are often advocated by children's rights groups in other municipalities around the nation, governing bodies have been slow in adopting such legislation.

- The City of Los Angeles is the only other major municipality that was found to have adopted a policy similar to a Children's Bill of Rights. In 1990, the city council

## **BCC ITEM 11(A)(25)**

**April 5, 2005**

adopted a "Children's Policy for the City of Los Angeles," which was the result of a seven-month review of the city's policies regarding children. Their policy calls for L.A. city departments to consider the needs of children before adopting new policies or laws. Each department must also identify and address children's needs within its budget process.

### **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

None.

### **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

This document has gained the backing of the Children's Trust and the County's other leading children's rights groups.

Other South Florida counties are following this item and have expressed an interest in passing similar resolutions.

#### **Attachments:**

1) Preamble from "Convention on the Rights of the Child." For full text of Convention see <http://www.unicef.org/crc/fulltext.htm>

2) Preamble from "A Better L.A. for Kids: Children's Policy for the City of Los Angeles."





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## Full text of the Convention

*The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. It entered into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49.*

### Status of ratifications

#### *Preamble*

*The States Parties to the present Convention,*

*Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,*

*Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,*

*Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,*

*Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,*

*Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,*

*Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,*

*Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality*

**A BETTER L.A. FOR KIDS:  
CHILDREN'S POLICY FOR THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES**

**Preamble**

We acknowledge that the future of Los Angeles depends on its greatest resource--the participation, contributions and well-being of its children.

The foundation which we--and they--create will determine the kind of city that we have. There is considerable evidence that we cannot just trust that our children will grow up to become productive, healthy, happy people. Children need the support, love, nurturing and encouragement of their families, and, children and their families must have basic support structures provided by the community, schools, and municipal government.

In 1989, the city mandated the development of a policy for youth at risk. However, every child is potentially a child at risk. No matter what his or her social, economic or medical condition at birth, all children and their families are vulnerable. In order for the city to properly serve youth at risk, it must first recognize its responsibility to all children. By defining the terms of the City of Los Angeles' relationship with all children, the general policy then allows the development of a contingency plan--a way to intervene when the need is established. Therefore, the City of Los Angeles hereby adopts the following, as a standard to gauge the adequacy of future city action, and to insure that our children inherit their full legacy:

**General Policy**

**Declaration of the Rights of Each Child**

A child is entitled to the following rights, regardless of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion or background, national or social origin, property, birth or other status:

- I. A child has the right to grow, develop, learn, play and strive for his/her full potential.
- II. A child has the right to live and be educated in a safe, secure, healthy environment.
- III. A child has the right to basic food and nutrition.
- IV. A child has the right to be protected against all forms of abuse, neglect, cruelty and exploitation.
- V. A child has the right to secure, stable shelter.

April 5, 2005

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

### *SUMMARY REPORT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION/RETENTION IMPACTS DURING FY 2003-04*

County Manager

#### I. SUMMARY

This report indicates the number of jobs created/retained and leveraged funding generated in Miami-Dade County as the result of the County's FY 2003-04 investment in various Housing Agency, Task Force on Urban Economic Revitalization, Homeless Trust, Beacon Council, and Office of Community and Economic Development programs. A program-by-program listing for each of the departments/agencies is included. In total, the report indicates that:

- \$36,528,214 in direct funding was provided by the County in FY 2003-04;
- \$124,290,808 in additional funds were leveraged; and
- 7,439 jobs were created/retained.

Comparison of this report with reports from other sources provides perspective on the jobs in the State of Florida and Miami-Dade County.

- Per the February 2005 "Workforce Estimating Conference" of the Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation:
  - Annual job creation rate in Miami-Dade County through 2012 is projected to be 31.7% less than the statewide projection. (Extracts in Attachment #1)
    - +1.36% per year in Miami-Dade
    - +1.99% per year statewide
  - The "Florida Statewide Targeted Occupation List" was updated for 2005-06 to better enable consideration of occupations with higher than average growth rates or higher salaries. (Attachment #2).
  - Citing data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, median earnings in 2003 showed marked increases with education and unemployment rates showed marked decreases:

Education	Median Earnings	Unemployment Rate
Some high school, no diploma	\$20,592	8.8%
High school graduate	\$28,808	5.5%
Some college, no degree	\$32,344	5.2%
Associate degree	\$34,944	4.0%
Bachelor's degree	\$46,800	3.3%
Master's degree	\$55,328	2.9%

- Per the U.S. Census Bureau (See Attachment #3):
  - Per capita income in Miami-Dade County (1999) was 14.2% less than statewide (\$18,497 vs. \$21,557);
  - Median household income in Miami-Dade County (1999) was 7.3% less than statewide (\$35,966 vs. \$38,819); and

## **BCC ITEM 12(B)(3)**

**April 5, 2005**

- Retail sales per capita in Miami-Dade County (1997) were 5.6% less than statewide (\$9,718 vs. \$10,297).
- Per the October 2004 Brookings Institution report "Pulling Apart: Economic Segregation among Suburbs and Central Cities in Major Metropolitan Areas" ([http://www.brookings.edu/metro/pubs/20041018\\_econseggregation.htm](http://www.brookings.edu/metro/pubs/20041018_econseggregation.htm)) (Extracts in Attachment #4):
  - "Central City" per capita income in 2000 was 79.03% of "Suburban" per capita income, an improvement from 67.26% in 1990 and 74.49% in 1980;
  - 5 of the 100 poorest suburban "Census Designated Places" (CDPs) in the U.S. in 2000 were in Miami-Dade County when ranked by ratio of CDP per capita income to regional per capita income:
    - In Southwest Miami-Dade County:
      - Homestead Base CDP (10<sup>th</sup> poorest in the U.S),
      - Naranja CDP (#41)
      - Florida City CDP (#76),
      - Goulds CDP (#97);
    - In Northwest Miami-Dade County:
      - Gladeview CDP (#56).
  - 4 of the 100 most affluent suburban CDPs in the U.S. in 2000 were in Miami-Dade County when ranked by ratio of CDP per capita income to regional per capita income:
    - In Southeast Miami-Dade County:
      - Fisher Island CDP (the most affluent CDP in the U.S.)
      - Key Biscayne CDP (#89)
    - In Northeast Miami-Dade County:
      - Indian Creek CDP (#2)
      - Golden Beach CDP (#29)
      - Bal Harbour CDP (#41)

## **II. PRESENT SITUATION**

As reflected in the County Manager's report.

## **III. POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION**

Comparison of the report in this Agenda Item with other economic data may justify increasing emphasis on job creation, education and targeted job training programs.

## **IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT**

Per the report in this Agenda Item.

## **V. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS**

None.

## Attachment #1

# Miami-Dade County Job Projections (2004-2012) by Industry

Industry	Employment		Annual Change	
	2004	2012	Total	Percent
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	1,133,010	1,256,474	15,433	1.36
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting				
Mining	8,607	8,089	-65	-0.75
Construction	451	374	-10	-2.13
Manufacturing	39,883	43,161	410	1.03
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	53,900	48,103	-725	-1.34
Wholesale Trade	263,499	282,090	2,324	0.88
Retail Trade	72,431	78,180	719	0.99
Transportation and Warehousing	122,186	128,080	737	0.60
Information	65,675	72,730	882	1.34
Financial Activities	32,995	36,958	495	1.50
Finance and Insurance	68,666	74,162	687	1.00
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46,618	50,799	523	1.12
Professional and Business Services	22,048	23,363	164	0.75
Education and Health Services	160,867	191,482	3,852	2.40
Educational Services	137,322	169,812	4,061	2.96
Health Care and Social Assistance	27,640	32,904	658	2.38
Leisure and Hospitality	109,682	136,908	3,403	3.10
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	93,497	107,648	1,769	1.89
Accommodation and Food Services	11,968	14,281	289	2.42
Other Services (Except Government)	81,529	93,367	1,480	1.81
Government	40,714	44,762	506	1.24
Federal Government	155,447	173,276	2,229	1.43
State Government	20,762	20,513	-30	-0.14
Local Government	19,145	21,277	266	1.39
Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	115,550	131,486	1,992	1.72
	77,362	76,557	-101	-0.13

## Attachment#2

## 2005-06 Florida Statewide Targeted Occupations List (TOL)

Sorted by Occupational Title

## Workforce Estimating Conference 2005-06 Selection Criteria:

- 1 FLDOE Training Codes 3 (PSAV Certificate) and 4 (Community College Credit/Degree)
- 2 150 annual openings and a projected annual growth rate above the average growth rate for all occupations (1.99%) or 360 annual openings with any positive growth
- 3 Mean Wage of \$11.06/hour and Entry Wage of \$9.00/hour
- 4 High Skill/High Wage (HSHW) Occupations; Mean Wage of \$17.35/hour and Entry Wage of \$11.06/hour

SPC Code		SPC Title	Percent Growth	Annual Openings	2004 Hourly Wage	Training	2005-06	TOL
113011	HSHW	Administrative Services Managers	2.21	438	33.01	18.17	4	
413011	HSHW	Advertising Sales Agents	1.82	350	23.32	11.10	3	New
132021	HSHW	Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	2.58	348	20.63	13.17	3	New
173011	HSHW	Architectural and Civil Drafters	1.58	429	19.22	13.74	3	
493021		Automotive Body and Related Repairers	1.81	392	16.75	9.47	3	
493023		Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1.99	2,909	16.17	9.89	3	
472021		Brickmasons and Blockmasons	3.14	427	15.97	11.36	3	
493031		Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1.70	569	16.44	11.77	3	
292031		Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	3.97	194	17.84	10.61	4	
472031		Carpenters	2.36	2,461	14.78	10.27	3	
472051		Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	4.04	822	14.26	9.81	3	
351011		Chefs and Head Cooks	2.05	361	17.17	9.81	3	
131031	HSHW	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	2.20	547	22.32	14.43	3	
272022	HSHW	Coaches and Scouts	2.01	252	27.87	14.23	4	New
113021	HSHW	Computer and Information Systems Managers	3.56	481	46.23	28.20	4	
151021	HSHW	Computer Programmers	1.08	698	31.85	19.36	3	
151031	HSHW	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3.66	727	35.73	24.44	3	
151032	HSHW	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	3.91	755	35.64	23.65	4	New
151039	HSHW	Computer Specialists, All Other	4.05	305	28.25	12.03	3	
151041	HSHW	Computer Support Specialists	2.82	1,174	18.30	11.68	3	
151051	HSHW	Computer Systems Analysts	3.60	1,173	29.61	19.15	4	
474011	HSHW	Construction and Building Inspectors	2.18	269	20.97	15.06	3	
119021	HSHW	Construction Managers	2.35	1,192	38.10	21.29	4	
333012		Correctional Officers and Jailers	1.91	1,304	16.44	13.72	3	
131051	HSHW	Cost Estimators	2.89	677	23.43	14.84	4	New
151061	HSHW	Database Administrators	4.18	267	25.95	14.98	4	
319091		Dental Assistants	3.55	910	12.77	9.94	3	
292021	HSHW	Dental Hygienists	3.63	370	32.41	15.91	4	
333021	HSHW	Detectives and Criminal Investigators	2.20	324	25.42	17.51	3	
292032	HSHW	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	2.88	158	21.95	16.06	4	
472081		Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	3.89	412	14.38	10.43	3	
173023	HSHW	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	1.30	365	20.86	14.31	4	
472111		Electricians	3.08	1,806	16.09	11.54	3	
292041		Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	2.76	347	13.13	9.31	3	
192041	HSHW	Environmental Scientists & Specialists, Including Health	2.26	220	22.81	15.49	4	
435011		Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	1.32	3,184	16.41	11.85	3	
132051	HSHW	Financial Analysts	2.56	307	28.64	16.21	4	
113031	HSHW	Financial Managers	2.34	833	41.40	24.20	4	New
332011		Fire Fighters	2.36	1,101	16.72	10.58	3	
391021	HSHW	First-Line Superv. of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	2.23	219	28.40	19.38	3	

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- 4 High Skill/High Wage (HSHW) Occupations: Mean Wage of \$17.35/hour and Entry Wage of \$11.06/hour

SOC Code	HSHW	SOC Title	Based on 2012 Projections		2004 Hourly Wage		Current Training Code	New to 2005-06 TOL
			Annual Percent Growth	Annual Openings	Mean	Entry		
351012		First-Line Superv. of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2.05	1,765	13.86	9.29	3	New
371012		First-Line Superv. of Landscaping and Groundskeeping	2.29	382	17.08	11.28	3	New
531031	HSHW	First-Line Superv. of Material-Moving Vehicle Operators	1.33	398	24.10	14.39	3	New
491011	HSHW	First-Line Superv. of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	1.89	1,000	24.89	16.26	3	
431011	HSHW	First-Line Superv. of Office and Admin. Support Workers	1.10	2,502	20.22	13.00	4	
511011	HSHW	First-Line Superv. of Production and Operating Workers	1.32	850	22.71	14.06	3	New
411012	HSHW	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	1.40	1,229	32.36	16.22	3	New
391021		First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	0.73	566	16.69	10.41	3	New
119051	HSHW	Food Service Managers	1.73	563	23.23	14.65	3	
111021	HSHW	General and Operations Managers	2.18	2,945	43.35	19.84	4	New
271024	HSHW	Graphic Designers	2.39	489	18.36	11.86	3	
499021		Heating, A.C., and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	3.76	1,165	15.89	11.27	3	
259031	HSHW	Instructional Coordinators	2.45	245	21.12	14.66	4	
413021	HSHW	Insurance Sales Agents	1.31	1,265	26.11	12.31	3	New
271025	HSHW	Interior Designers	2.93	262	23.42	13.51	3	
436012	HSHW	Legal Secretaries	2.33	656	17.59	13.39	3	
292061		Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2.54	2,187	16.62	13.28	3	
132072	HSHW	Loan Officers	2.69	565	27.82	14.13	4	New
514041		Machinists	1.71	378	14.97	10.45	3	
499042		Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2.20	3,029	13.48	9.00	3	New
112021	HSHW	Marketing Managers	2.42	343	41.42	21.75	4	
292012		Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	2.43	364	15.03	10.27	4	
292011	HSHW	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	2.46	439	20.89	16.75	4	
119111	HSHW	Medical and Health Services Managers	3.39	480	38.09	22.28	3	
319092		Medical Assistants	5.29	1,983	11.60	9.35	3	
436013		Medical Secretaries	1.75	802	12.48	9.71	3	
319094		Medical Transcriptionists	3.20	270	14.19	10.27	3	
151071	HSHW	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	3.34	627	27.37	18.73	3	
151081	HSHW	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	4.94	957	28.23	18.35	3	
472073		Operating Engineers/Construction Equipment Operators	2.24	1,031	14.68	10.68	3	
472141		Painters, Construction and Maintenance	2.51	1,145	13.30	9.74	3	
232011	HSHW	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	3.42	754	20.01	14.37	3	
312021	HSHW	Physical Therapist Assistants	4.21	202	18.99	14.17	4	
291071	HSHW	Physician Assistants	4.49	183	31.44	17.09	4	
472161		Plasterers and Stucco Masons	3.01	314	15.72	10.97	3	
472152		Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2.55	1,289	16.52	11.47	3	
333051	HSHW	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	2.70	2,018	21.14	14.90	3	
272012	HSHW	Producers and Directors	2.31	184	29.16	14.93	4	
119141	HSHW	Property, Real Estate & Community Association Managers	1.58	678	22.90	11.75	4	
273031	HSHW	Public Relations Specialists	4.07	823	21.45	12.60	4	New

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- 4 High Skill/High Wage (HSHW) Occupations:  
Mean Wage of \$17.35/hour and Entry Wage of \$11.06/hour

SOC Code	HSHW	SOC Title	Based on 2012 Projections		2004 Hourly Wage		Current Training Code	New to 2005-06 TOL
			Annual Percent Growth	Annual Openings	Mean	Entry		
131023	HSHW	Purchasing Agents, Except Farm Products & Trade	1.64	504	21.60	14.36	4	New
292034	HSHW	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	2.80	525	19.95	14.97	4	
419022		Real Estate Sales Agents	0.81	805	19.70	9.23	3	New
291111	HSHW	Registered Nurses	3.14	7,158	24.35	18.82	4	
291126	HSHW	Respiratory Therapists	4.03	427	19.43	15.92	4	
472181		Roofers	3.06	752	13.79	9.63	3	
112022	HSHW	Sales Managers	3.35	729	45.64	22.43	4	New
414011	HSHW	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Mfg. Tech. & Sci. Products	2.94	1,161	29.72	14.42	3	New
413031	HSHW	Securities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	2.28	699	37.82	14.61	4	New
492098		Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	3.22	241	16.15	11.33	3	
472211		Sheet Metal Workers	2.48	540	15.02	10.23	3	
472221	HSHW	Structural Iron and Steel Workers	2.78	178	17.97	12.54	3	
292055		Surgical Technologists	3.41	203	15.69	12.12	3	
173031		Surveying and Mapping Technicians	3.75	577	13.79	9.25	3	
499052		Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	2.40	511	16.66	11.24	3	
472044		Tile and Marble Setters	4.31	312	15.22	9.29	3	
113071	HSHW	Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	2.01	152	37.31	22.53	3	
533032		Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2.12	2,982	15.13	10.05	3	
251194	HSHW	Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	3.70	332	20.67	13.11	3	
514121		Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	2.54	825	13.94	9.94	3	


\*Florida DOE determined training codes revised fall 2004



## Attachment # 3

U.S. Census Bureau		
State & County QuickFacts		
 <b>Florida QuickFacts</b>		
People QuickFacts	Miami-Dade County	Florida
Population, 2003 estimate	2,341,167	17,019,068
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	3.9%	6.5%
Population, 2000	2,253,362	15,982,378
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	15.3%	23.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.5%	5.9%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	24.8%	22.8%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	13.3%	17.6%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.7%	51.2%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	69.7%	78.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	20.3%	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.2%	0.3%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.4%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	4.6%	3.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	3.8%	2.4%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	20.7%	65.4%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	57.3%	16.8%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct age 5+, 2000	50.2%	48.9%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	50.9%	16.7%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	67.9%	23.1%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	67.9%	79.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	21.7%	22.3%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	473,992	3,274,566
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	30.1	26.2
Housing units, 2002	878,448	7,624,378
Homeownership rate, 2000	57.8%	70.1%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	45.5%	29.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$124,000	\$106,500
Households, 2000	776,774	6,337,929
Persons per household, 2000	2.84	2.46
Median household income, 1999	\$35,966	\$38,819
Per capita money income, 1999	\$18,497	\$21,557
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	18.0%	12.5%
Notes:		
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.		
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.		
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown		
Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts, <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12086.html">http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12086.html</a>		
Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:48:45 EST		

## Attachment # 3

U.S. Census Bureau		
State & County QuickFacts		
 <b>Florida QuickFacts</b>		
<b>Business QuickFacts</b>	<b>Miami-Dade County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	67,703	434,583
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	845,720	6,431,696
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	-1.0%	3.4%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	206,071	1,074,020
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	8,523,906	77,477,510
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	\$20,720,567	\$151,191,241
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$9,718	\$10,297
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	58.2%	22.0%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	23.6%	25.9%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	14,606	185,431
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	\$11,883,710	\$104,813,756
<b>Geography QuickFacts</b>	<b>Miami-Dade County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	1,946	53,927
Persons per square mile, 2000	1,157.9	296.4
Metropolitan Area	Miami, FL PMSA	
FIPS Code	86	12
Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts, <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12086.html">http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12086.html</a>		
Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:48:45 EST		

Appendix A. Central City and Suburban Per Capita Income Ratio: 2000, 1990, and 1980.  
Ranked by 2000 index.

Metro Area	Index, 2000	Rank, 2000	Index, 1990	Rank, 1990	Index, 1980	Rank, 1980
Hartford	49.19	(1)	53.68	(3)	60.62	(1)
Detroit	54.55	(2)	53.59	(2)	66.92	(3)
Milwaukee	58.28	(3)	62.89	(4)	76.92	(11)
Cleveland	59.86	(4)	53.46	(1)	63.05	(2)
Philadelphia	61.16	(5)	65.78	(5)	73.73	(7)
New York	65.28	(6)	67.63	(3)	72.50	(5)
Rochester	67.37	(7)	71.14	(11)	78.46	(12)
St. Louis	67.92	(8)	68.71	(9)	72.69	(6)
Buffalo	68.57	(9)	68.92	(10)	78.68	(13)
Providence	70.00	(10)	74.75	(12)	87.42	(24)
Chicago	73.06	(11)	67.44	(7)	71.17	(4)
Memphis	75.40	(12)	77.91	(16)	98.03	(40)
Boston	76.68	(13)	77.65	(15)	76.41	(10)
Miami	79.08	(14)	67.26	(6)	74.49	(8)
Louisville	79.29	(15)	79.96	(18)	83.16	(16)
West Palm Beach	79.51	(16)	77.49	(14)	79.31	(14)
Sacramento	80.17	(17)	86.96	(26)	92.85	(31)
Columbus	81.56	(18)	83.89	(22)	83.24	(17)
Grand Rapids	81.69	(19)	79.19	(17)	86.22	(21)
Jacksonville	82.55	(20)	89.50	(30)	88.45	(27)
San Antonio	82.67	(21)	75.73	(13)	75.43	(9)
Richmond	82.96	(22)	85.24	(23)	86.34	(22)
Norfolk	83.33	(23)	83.63	(21)	87.69	(25)
Cincinnati	83.46	(24)	81.49	(19)	89.00	(23)
Minneapolis	84.83	(25)	86.24	(24)	90.47	(30)
Phoenix	85.03	(26)	89.64	(31)	95.62	(35)
Kansas City	85.84	(27)	88.71	(28)	87.84	(26)
Dallas	87.19	(28)	98.45	(41)	102.28	(45)
New Orleans	87.47	(29)	90.25	(33)	85.91	(19)
Indianapolis	87.70	(30)	91.62	(35)	94.60	(34)
Pittsburgh	88.40	(31)	87.53	(27)	86.71	(23)
Denver	89.41	(32)	92.12	(37)	94.52	(33)
San Francisco	90.09	(33)	82.11	(20)	83.29	(18)
Houston	91.83	(34)	89.94	(32)	96.14	(37)
Nashville	93.47	(35)	108.93	(47)	101.44	(43)
Washington, DC	93.74	(36)	86.42	(25)	86.10	(20)
Portland	96.03	(37)	94.45	(38)	95.91	(36)
Austin	97.02	(38)	96.24	(39)	97.65	(38)
Oklahoma City	97.43	(39)	103.70	(45)	107.84	(46)
Los Angeles	99.91	(40)	100.40	(42)	102.11	(44)
Orlando	99.92	(41)	92.04	(36)	93.84	(32)
Tampa	100.89	(42)	91.28	(34)	89.42	(29)
Raleigh	102.20	(43)	106.37	(46)	109.20	(48)
Atlanta	103.30	(44)	89.05	(29)	180.35	(15)
San Diego	105.39	(45)	102.03	(43)	101.34	(42)
Salt Lake City	105.73	(46)	114.50	(49)	110.73	(49)
Las Vegas	105.88	(47)	96.27	(40)	97.69	(39)
Greensboro	109.22	(48)	109.15	(48)	108.81	(47)
Seattle	121.79	(49)	102.94	(44)	99.71	(41)
Charlotte	124.85	(50)	124.55	(50)	114.98	(50)

Appendix Table D. 100 Poorest Suburban Places, Ranked by Ratio of Per Capita Income to Regional Per Capita Income, 2000.

Rank	Place	Metropolitan Area	Per Capita Income	Ratio
1	Belle Glade Camp CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$4,995	0.17
2	Kaser village, NY	New York	\$5,147	0.21
3	New Square village, NY	New York	\$5,237	0.22
4	Fremd Village-Padgett Island CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$6,840	0.24
5	Colorado City town, AZ	Las Vegas	\$5,293	0.25
6	Lacoochee CDP, FL	Tampa	\$6,780	0.31
7	South Bay city, FL	West Palm Beach	\$9,126	0.32
8	Peach Springs CDP, AZ	Las Vegas	\$6,756	0.32
9	Caney City, TX	Dallas	\$7,980	0.33
10	Homestead Base CDP, FL	Miami	\$6,181	0.33
11	Acworth city, GA	Atlanta	\$8,519	0.34
12	Fidelity village, IL	St. Louis	\$7,798	0.34
13	Brooklyn village, IL	St. Louis	\$7,944	0.35
14	Mobile City, TX	Dallas	\$8,521	0.35
15	Wallace CDP, LA	New Orleans	\$6,625	0.35
16	Fort Devens CDP, MA	Boston	\$10,354	0.35
17	Ford Heights village, IL	Chicago	\$8,938	0.36
18	Cave town, MO	St. Louis	\$8,120	0.36
19	Pahokee city, FL	West Palm Beach	\$10,346	0.36
20	Schall Circle CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$10,352	0.36
21	Stacey Street CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$10,449	0.36
22	Wellston city, MO	St. Louis	\$8,262	0.36
23	Jennette town, AR	Memphis	\$7,571	0.37
24	Washington Park village, IL	St. Louis	\$8,495	0.37
25	Rosedale town, OK	Oklahoma	\$7,285	0.38
26	East Palo Alto city, CA	San Francisco	\$13,774	0.38
27	Prairie View city, TX	Houston	\$8,219	0.38
28	Iatan village, MO	Kansas City	\$8,895	0.38
29	Sunset city, AR	Memphis	\$7,766	0.38
30	Storrs CDP, CT	Hartford	\$9,947	0.38
31	St. Leo town, FL	Tampa	\$8,384	0.38
32	Moore Station city, TX	Dallas	\$9,378	0.39
33	Alorton village, IL	St. Louis	\$8,777	0.39
34	Belle Glade city, FL	West Palm Beach	\$11,159	0.39
35	Kinloch city, MO	St. Louis	\$8,798	0.39
36	Florence-Graham CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$8,092	0.39
37	East Compton CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$8,108	0.39
38	Robbins village, IL	Chicago	\$9,837	0.39
39	Mojave Ranch Estates CDP, AZ	Las Vegas	\$8,359	0.39
40	Wimauma CDP, FL	Tampa	\$8,597	0.39
41	Naranja CDP, FL	Miami	\$7,346	0.40
42	Killona CDP, LA	New Orleans	\$7,524	0.40
43	Camp Pendleton South CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$8,415	0.41
44	Fort Belvoir CDP, VA	Washington DC	\$12,453	0.41
45	Lennox CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$8,499	0.41
46	Camden city, NJ	Philadelphia	\$9,815	0.41
47	Cockrell Hill city, TX	Dallas	\$10,083	0.41
48	Lake Kathryn CDP, FL	Orlando	\$8,816	0.42

Appendix Table D. (continued)

Rank	Place	Metropolitan Area	Per Capita Income	Ratio
49	Langley Park CDP, MD	Washington DC	\$12,733	0.42
50	Cudahy city, CA	Los Angeles	\$8,688	0.42
51	Ranson town, WV	Washington DC	\$12,804	0.42
52	Jericho town, AR	Memphis	\$8,577	0.42
53	Limestone Creek CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$12,195	0.42
54	Adairsville city, GA	Atlanta	\$10,605	0.42
55	Hawk Cove city, TX	Dallas	\$10,375	0.43
56	Gladeview CDP, FL	Miami	\$7,941	0.43
57	Westgate-Belvedere Homes CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$12,382	0.43
58	Hillsdale village, MO	St. Louis	\$9,776	0.43
59	Maywood city, CA	Los Angeles	\$8,926	0.43
60	Alpharetta city, GA	Atlanta	\$10,812	0.43
61	Ault Field CDP, WA	Seattle	\$12,036	0.43
62	Anthonyville town, AR	Memphis	\$8,825	0.43
63	Urbancrest village, OH	Columbus	\$10,003	0.43
64	East Spencer town, NC	Charlotte	\$10,180	0.43
65	Gun Club Estates CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$12,560	0.44
66	Gilmore town, AR	Memphis	\$8,867	0.44
67	Foley city, MO	St. Louis	\$9,902	0.44
68	South Highpoint CDP, FL	Tampa	\$9,519	0.44
69	Bardwell city, TX	Dallas	\$10,666	0.44
70	Turrell city, AR	Memphis	\$8,908	0.44
71	Fort Dix CDP, NJ	Philadelphia	\$10,543	0.44
72	Kaibab CDP, AZ	Las Vegas	\$9,421	0.44
73	Auburn city, CA	Atlanta	\$11,126	0.44
74	Fifth Street CDP, TX	Houston	\$9,697	0.44
75	Lake Worth Corridor CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$12,825	0.45
76	Florida City, FL	Miami	\$8,270	0.45
77	Macomb town, OK	Oklahoma	\$8,695	0.45
78	Nobleton CDP, FL	Tampa	\$9,782	0.45
79	Laconia town, IN	Louisville	\$9,779	0.45
80	Austell city, GA	Atlanta	\$11,255	0.45
81	Lake Harbor CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$12,977	0.45
82	Huntington Park city, CA	Los Angeles	\$9,340	0.45
83	Arizona Village CDP, AZ	Las Vegas	\$9,591	0.45
84	Felicity village, OH	Cincinnati	\$10,490	0.45
85	Strasburg city, MO	Kansas City	\$10,655	0.46
86	Redwood CDP, TX	San Antonio	\$8,525	0.46
87	Hill 'n Dale CDP, FL	Tampa	\$10,029	0.46
88	Lynwood city, CA	Los Angeles	\$9,542	0.46
89	East Los Angeles CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$9,543	0.46
90	Truesdale city, MO	St. Louis	\$10,483	0.46
91	Mayview city, MO	Kansas City	\$10,784	0.46
92	Plantation Mobile Home Park CDP, FL	West Palm Beach	\$13,325	0.46
93	Avondale Estates city, GA	Atlanta	\$11,629	0.46
94	Dade City North CDP, FL	Tampa	\$10,129	0.46
95	Otterville town, IL	St. Louis	\$10,588	0.47
96	Meridian town, OK	Oklahoma	\$9,056	0.47
97	Goulds CDP, FL	Miami	\$8,649	0.47
98	Dixmoor village, IL	Chicago	\$11,712	0.47
99	Ball Ground city, GA	Atlanta	\$11,769	0.47
100	Westmont CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$9,765	0.47



Appendix Table C. 100 Most Affluent Suburban Places, Ranked by Ratio of Per Capita Income to Regional Per Capita Income, 2000.

Rank	Place	Metropolitan Area	Per Capita Income	Ratio
1	Fisher Island CDP, FL	Miami	\$236,238	12.78
2	Indian Creek village, FL	Miami	\$137,382	7.43
3	Hunting Valley village, OH	Cleveland	\$144,281	6.46
4	Mockingbird Valley city, KY	Louisville	\$134,745	6.19
5	Green Hills borough, PA	Pittsburgh	\$124,279	5.94
6	Rolling Hills city, CA	Los Angeles	\$111,031	5.37
7	Golf village, FL	West Palm Beach	\$144,956	5.03
8	Manalapan town, FL	West Palm Beach	\$143,729	4.99
9	Rancho Santa Fe CDP, CA	San Diego	\$113,132	4.93
10	Gulf Stream town, FL	West Palm Beach	\$133,651	4.64
11	Huntleigh city, MO	St. Louis	\$104,420	4.60
12	Hidden Hills city, CA	Los Angeles	\$94,096	4.55
13	Barton Creek CDP, TX	Austin	\$110,504	4.51
14	Piney Point Village city, TX	Houston	\$97,247	4.46
15	Country Life Acres village, MO	St. Louis	\$100,617	4.43
16	Crows Nest town, IN	Indianapolis	\$100,565	4.34
17	Bloomfield Hills city, MI	Detroit	\$104,920	4.31
18	Village of Indian Hill city, OH	Cincinnati	\$96,872	4.19
19	Hill Country Village city, TX	San Antonio	\$77,374	4.18
20	Fairbanks Ranch CDP, CA	San Diego	\$94,150	4.11
21	Hunts Point town, WA	Seattle	\$113,816	4.10
22	Mission Hills city, KS	Kansas City	\$95,405	4.09
23	River Hills village, WI	Milwaukee	\$94,479	4.08
24	Hunters Creek Village city, TX	Houston	\$88,821	4.07
25	Kenilworth village, IL	Chicago	\$100,718	4.03
26	Belle Meade city, TN	Nashville	\$104,908	4.00
27	Highland Park town, TX	Dallas	\$97,008	3.99
28	Bunker Hill Village city, TX	Houston	\$86,434	3.96
29	Golden Beach town, FL	Miami	\$73,053	3.95
30	Ladue city, MO	St. Louis	\$89,623	3.95
31	Glenview city, KY	Louisville	\$85,094	3.91
32	Fox Chapel borough, PA	Pittsburgh	\$80,610	3.85
33	Cherry Hills Village city, CO	Denver	\$99,996	3.82
34	Nichols Hills city, OK	Oklahoma	\$73,661	3.80
35	Sewickley Heights borough, PA	Pittsburgh	\$79,541	3.80
36	Palm Beach town, FL	West Palm Beach	\$109,219	3.79
37	Chenequa village, WI	Milwaukee	\$86,552	3.74
38	Scarsdale village, NY	New York	\$89,907	3.73
39	Bronxville village, NY	New York	\$89,483	3.72
40	Lake Alumia town, OK	Oklahoma	\$71,838	3.71
41	Bal Harbour village, FL	Miami	\$67,680	3.66
42	Woodland city, MN	Minneapolis	\$95,495	3.64
43	Malibu city, CA	Los Angeles	\$74,336	3.59
44	Westwood village, MO	St. Louis	\$80,990	3.57
45	Mettawa village, IL	Chicago	\$89,104	3.56
46	Olmos Park city, TX	San Antonio	\$65,697	3.55
47	Williams Creek town, IN	Indianapolis	\$82,132	3.54
48	Kirtland Hills village, OH	Cleveland	\$78,896	3.53

Appendix Table C. (continued)

Rank	Place	Metropolitan Area	Per Capita Income	Ratio
49	Oconomowoc Lake village, WI	Milwaukee	\$81,593	3.52
50	Glencoe village, IL	Chicago	\$88,059	3.52
51	Grand View-on-Hudson village, NY	New York	\$84,707	3.52
52	Minnetonka Beach city, MN	Minneapolis	\$91,844	3.50
53	Lake Angelus city, MI	Detroit	\$83,792	3.44
54	Alta town, UT	Salt Lake City	\$66,566	3.37
55	Winnetka village, IL	Chicago	\$84,134	3.36
56	Rolling Fields city, KY	Louisville	\$73,152	3.36
57	Gates Mills village, OH	Cleveland	\$74,732	3.35
58	Palos Verdes Estates city, CA	Los Angeles	\$69,040	3.34
59	Spring Hill town, IN	Indianapolis	\$77,390	3.34
60	Edgeworth borough, PA	Pittsburgh	\$69,350	3.31
61	Bratenahl village, OH	Cleveland	\$72,757	3.26
62	North Barrington village, IL	Chicago	\$81,243	3.25
63	Bentleyville village, OH	Cleveland	\$72,392	3.24
64	Chappaqua CDP, NY	New York	\$77,835	3.23
65	Moreland Hills village, OH	Cleveland	\$72,001	3.23
66	West University Place city, TX	Houston	\$69,674	3.20
67	Pepper Pike city, OH	Cleveland	\$71,255	3.19
68	Rye city, NY	New York	\$76,566	3.18
69	Beverly Hills city, CA	Los Angeles	\$65,507	3.17
70	Sunfish Lake city, MN	Minneapolis	\$82,347	3.14
71	Chevy Chase Village town, MD	Washington DC	\$95,174	3.14
72	Belvedere city, CA	San Francisco	\$113,595	3.10
73	Lake Forest city, IL	Chicago	\$77,092	3.08
74	Atherton town, CA	San Francisco	\$112,408	3.07
75	Oak Brook village, IL	Chicago	\$76,668	3.07
76	Indian Hills city, KY	Louisville	\$66,637	3.06
77	Bingham Farms village, MI	Detroit	\$74,588	3.06
78	Larchmont village, NY	New York	\$73,675	3.06
79	Town and Country city, MO	St. Louis	\$69,347	3.06
80	Hilshire Village city, TX	Houston	\$66,620	3.06
81	South Barrington village, IL	Chicago	\$76,078	3.04
82	Genesee CDP, CO	Denver	\$79,180	3.02
83	Sawgrass CDP, FL	Jacksonville	\$64,798	2.98
84	Manhattan Beach city, CA	Los Angeles	\$61,136	2.96
85	Mission Woods city, KS	Kansas City	\$68,713	2.95
86	Medina city, WA	Seattle	\$81,742	2.95
87	Barrington Hills village, IL	Chicago	\$73,629	2.94
88	Anchorage city, KY	Louisville	\$63,988	2.94
89	Key Biscayne village, FL	Miami	\$54,213	2.93
90	Inverness village, IL	Chicago	\$73,271	2.93
91	Franklin village, MI	Detroit	\$71,033	2.92
92	Woodlawn Heights town, IN	Indianapolis	\$66,385	2.86
93	San Marino city, California, CA	Los Angeles	\$59,150	2.86
94	Grosse Pointe Shores village, MI	Detroit	\$69,639	2.86
95	Woodside town, CA	San Francisco	\$104,667	2.86
96	Frontenac city, MO	St. Louis	\$64,532	2.84
97	Marina del Rey CDP, CA	Los Angeles	\$58,530	2.83
98	Belleair Beach city, FL	Tampa	\$61,569	2.83
99	Southside Place city, TX	Houston	\$57,021	2.61
100	University Park city, TX	Dallas	\$63,414	2.61

## LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### *ITEM 15(B)(7) APPROVAL AS TO FORM OF CITIZEN'S PETITION FOR THE OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE MAYOR*

### *ITEM 15(B)(8) APPROVAL AS TO FORM OF CITIZEN'S PETITION FOR PROCUREMENT REFORM*

Clerk of the Board

## SUMMARY

These are Citizen's Petitions by the "Citizens for Reform Political Action Committee" and are submitted for approval "*as to form*" by the BCC per the Home Rule Charter.

## PRESENT SITUATION

These initiatives sponsor proposed ordinances that would strengthen mayoral powers in Miami-Dade County. These **Items** are submitted for approval "*as to form*" per Sec. 7.01(1) of the Home Rule Charter and Sec. 12-23(1) of the Code. The **Items** contain the proposed petitions, ballot languages, and ordinances.

## POLICY CHANGE AND IMPLICATION

Per the Home Rule Charter, the BCC "*shall without delay approve as to form*" (Sec. 7.01(1) of the Home Rule Charter.)

Sec. 12-23 of the Code of Ordinances provides specific guidance on the form of petition, disqualification of forms, and disqualification of signatures.

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

To be determined.

## COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

At this time, **Items 15(B)(7) & 15(B)(8)** are not before the BCC for approval as to content other than form. If signed petitions are subsequently collected and submitted with sufficient signatures within the time period allotted by the Home Rule Charter, the BCC will then have the option to adopt one or more of the ordinances as submitted or to submit one or more of the ordinances to the electors.

- If an ordinance is adopted by the electorate, Sec. 7.01(7) of the Home Rule Charter prohibits the BCC from amending or repealing the ordinance for one (1) year after the referendum.

A table listing timeline/requirements per the Home Rule Charter and Code of Ordinances are appended as Attachment #1.



**BCC ITEMS 15(B)(7) & 15(B)(8)**  
**April 5, 2005**

Attachment #1

Timeline/Requirements per the Home Rule Charter and Code of Ordinances.

Time	Event
Timeline begins	Approval of the form by the BCC.
Within 60 days of approval of the form	Obtain sufficient signatures (4% of registered voters in the County as of day petition is approved with no more than 25% of required signatures from voters registered in any single commission district.) [Section 7.01(2), Home Rule Charter].
Within 30 days of submission of signed petition to the BCC	BCC shall order a canvass of signatures to determine the sufficiency of the signatures [Sec. 7.01(3), Home Rule Charter].
Within 15 days (excluding weekends and legal holidays) of filing of petition of initiative	Supervisor of Elections shall disqualify any improper petitions [Sec. 12-23(2), Code of Ordinances].
Within 30 days of "sufficient petition" being presented	BCC shall either: (a) Adopt the ordinance as submitted in the initiatory petition [Sec. 7.01(5), Home Rule Charter], or (b) Submit the proposal to the electors at the next scheduled county-wide election, or if the petition contains at least 8% of registered voters, the election shall take place within 120 days after the petition is presented to the BCC [Sec. 7.01(5), Home Rule Charter]. If approved by a majority vote of the electors voting on the proposal, it becomes effective the next day [Sec. 7.01(6), Home Rule Charter].